United Nations S/2010/15

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 January 2010

Original: English

Twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

I. Introduction

1. The Security Council, by its resolution 1880 (2009), extended the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French Licorne force until 31 January 2010, and requested me to report on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and on the progress towards achieving the key benchmarks proposed in my report of 8 January 2009 (S/2009/21). The present report covers major developments since my report of 29 September 2009 (S/2009/495) until the end of December 2009. The benchmarks and indicators of progress are set out in annex I to the present report.

II. Security situation

2. During the period under review, the overall security situation in the country remained stable, despite an upsurge in armed robberies and other criminal activities, particularly in the west. Attacks by bandits armed with assault rifles and machetes resulted in the deaths of 16 persons and contributed to a sense of persistent insecurity in the areas of Duékoué, Guiglo and Bangolo specifically. In addition, following the start of the academic year, clashes between two rival student groups on 21 and 28 September, in Duékoué and Abidjan, respectively, disrupted school registration activities and led to material damage.

III. Status of implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement

3. Despite the postponement of the first round of the presidential election that was scheduled for 29 November 2009, progress was made in the implementation of identification and election-related tasks provided for in the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, including the publication of the provisional electoral list throughout the country, the launch of the appeals process, and the validation of all major candidates for the presidential election.

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4. Progress in the implementation of the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, which relates to disarmament and the reunification of the country, remained limited. However, on 16 November, President Laurent Gbagbo signed several decrees related to the reunification of the defence and security forces, which are expected to contribute to enhancing the security of the electoral process.

A. Elections

5. In my last report, I indicated that the technical operators, such as the National Statistics Institute and the National Commission for the Supervision of Identification, as well as a contracted private company from France, Sagem, were continuing their efforts to complete the processing of identification and voter registration data. Those operations, which included data from Ivorians living abroad, were completed in September, and the results were presented to President Gbagbo on 6 October. A total of 6,593,783 people were identified, out of which 6,384,253 were registered as voters. However, the identity of 2.7 out of the 6.3 million registered voters remains unconfirmed.

6. Following additional cross-checking of this data with historical records, the Independent Electoral Commission announced on 8 November that a total of 5,300,586 people had been confirmed on the provisional electoral list, while some 1,033,985 names remained to be confirmed. The Independent Electoral Commission indicated that the individuals concerned would have the opportunity to confirm their eligibility during the appeals process.

7. In a statement issued on 11 November, the Independent Electoral Commission announced that the first round of the presidential election scheduled to take place on 29 November 2009 would be postponed as a result of the delays incurred in preparing and publishing the provisional electoral list. The publication of the list was eventually completed on 23 November. The appeals process was subsequently launched on 24 November. The appeals process is expected to be completed in early January 2010. According to UNOCI statistics, by 28 December 2009, out of 396,789 appeals received by local offices of the Independent Electoral Commission, 328,836 had been approved.

8. UNOCI assisted in the distribution of the provisional electoral list to all local electoral commissions through logistical support provided to the Independent Electoral Commission. UNOCI also supported the transportation of electoral materials from Abidjan port to the Independent Electoral Commission warehouses in Abidjan and Yamoussoukro, which was completed on 8 October. In addition, the mission consolidated its forward planning to distribute sensitive and non-sensitive electoral material to local electoral commissions.

9. Meanwhile, UNOCI has stepped up efforts to coordinate election observation activities. On 9 October, the modalities of collaboration between UNOCI and international observer missions were further defined during a meeting of relevant stakeholders, including representatives of the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Electoral Institute of South Africa, the European Union, Japan, the Carter Centre and the National Democratic Institute. This meeting was held following a series of evaluation missions to Côte

d'Ivoire by the African Union, the European Union and Japan. On 29 November, the Carter Centre deployed 10 long-term observers to monitor the appeals process.

10. In the meantime, on 20 November, the Constitutional Council of Côte d'Ivoire validated 14 out of the 20 candidates for the presidential election, including one woman. In keeping with the Pretoria Agreement of 2005, the candidatures of the two main opposition leaders, Henri Konan Bédié of the Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire and Alassane Ouattara of the Rassemblement des républicains, were validated by the Constitutional Council. President Gbagbo's candidature was also validated.

11. Political parties continued to conduct information and sensitization activities in a generally calm environment. The leader of the Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire, Henri Konan Bédié, carried out such campaigns in Abidjan and in the northern part of the country. For his part, the leader of the Rassemblement des républicains party, Alassane Ouattara, conducted sensitization campaigns in the western part of the country and the Zanzan region in the north-east part of the country. Meanwhile, President Gbagbo visited the Worodougou region, in the northern part of the country, from 16 to 19 November in advance of the start of the official electoral campaign.

12. On 3 December, during a meeting of the Permanent Consultative Framework chaired by the Facilitator of the Ivorian peace process, President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso, the Ivorian parties endorsed a new timeline for the implementation of the remaining key stages of the electoral process, including the completion and publication of the final electoral list in January 2010, the distribution of identity and voter cards, and the conduct of the electoral campaign in February 2010. Under this timeline, the first round of the presidential elections would be held by the end of February or beginning of March 2010.

B. Reunification of the country and security-related issues

13. The fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, which was signed on 22 December 2008, sets out the modalities for completing the following tasks: (a) the disarmament of the former combatants of the Forces nouvelles and the dismantling of the militias; (b) the reunification of the Ivorian defence and security forces; (c) the restoration of State administration throughout the country, including the *corps préfectoral* (local authorities), the judiciary and the fiscal and customs administration; and (d) the centralization of the treasury.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and dismantling of militias

14. The national programme for reinsertion and community rehabilitation reported that a total of 4,312 Forces nouvelles combatants had been demobilized following operations carried out in various locations in the northern part of the country from 9 September to 2 October, bringing the total number of demobilized ex-combatants to 16,081. It is estimated, however, that an additional 12,000 Forces nouvelles elements are yet to be demobilized. Of those already demobilized, only a few have benefited from reintegration assistance. The responsible national institutions indicated that Government funding for the demobilization allowances of former

combatants and militias was not forthcoming. Meanwhile, no progress was made in the processes to dismantle pro-Government militias.

15. As noted in my previous report, the continuation of the microprojects programme, which offers tailored reinsertion assistance to former combatants, militias, youth and women affected by the conflict as a stop-gap measure, is of the utmost importance. To date, 526 microprojects have provided reinsertion opportunities to 3,483 beneficiaries. The findings of both an internal and an external programme evaluation that were conducted during the period under review confirm that the microprojects have contributed to creating a generally stable environment. In view of the delays in the implementation of the Government's reintegration programme, and given the need to sustain a secure environment during elections, additional funding is required from partners to support those valuable reinsertion efforts and longer-term reintegration processes.

Reunification of the Ivorian defence and security forces

16. Under the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, 4,000 Forces nouvelles personnel were to temporarily join the Ivorian police and gendarmerie to provide security for the electoral process. In addition, 5,000 Forces nouvelles personnel were to join the unified army within two years of the signing of the supplementary agreement in December 2008. The implementation of those provisions of the supplementary agreement has been hampered by prolonged negotiations on the harmonization of the ranks of Forces nouvelles personnel and by continued capacity constraints of the Integrated Command Centre, which was created to implement all security-related provisions of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement.

17. On 16 November, President Gbagbo signed several decrees on harmonization of the ranks of Forces nouvelles elements, including the promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General of the Forces nouvelles Chief of Staff, General Soumaila Bakayoko, and the Prime Minister's Military Adviser, Colonel Michel Gueu. Other decrees clarified the status of 3,400 Forces nouvelles personnel who are expected to help secure the electoral process and provided for the incorporation into the Ivorian gendarmerie of 300 out of the 600 Forces nouvelles security auxiliaries trained by UNOCI in 2006. The decree to incorporate the remaining 300 elements into the Ivorian police, however, is yet to be signed. The decree related to the rank of the Forces nouvelles zone commanders is also pending an agreement on their retirement date from the army.

18. While the six mixed brigades established along the former zone of confidence continued to operate despite financial and logistical challenges, the deployment of some 600 mixed security personnel to Bouaké and Abidjan to secure the elections was temporarily suspended. According to a recent assessment made by the Ivorian military, only 2,000 out of the planned 8,000 (4,000 from each of the Forces nouvelles and the Ivorian police and gendarmerie) will be deployed two weeks prior to the elections. On 11 December 2009, a mixed brigade with some 100 elements was inaugurated by the Minister of Defense in Korhogo. The inauguration marked the launch of the first phase in the process of the installation of police stations and mixed brigades with 1,000 elements in 10 other cities in the central, northern and western parts of the country. As indicated in my last report, Forces nouvelles elements serving in those mixed brigades have yet to receive their salaries.

19. During the reporting period, a delegation of the Ivorian working group that was established to address the reform and restructuring of the Ivorian defence and security forces visited Burundi to draw on best practices from that country's experience in reunifying former belligerent forces. Following that visit, a seminar on wider security sector reform was held on 24 and 25 November in Abidjan with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the Prime Minister. Participants included the members of the Ivorian defence and security forces and the Forces nouvelles and representatives from Burundi, the Central African Republic, UNOCI and the Security Sector Reform Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The findings and recommendations of the seminar are expected to help define efforts to reform and restructure the defence and security forces and feed into draft legislation on military and security issues.

Restoration of State authority and reunification of the treasury

20. Local State officials in the northern part of the country continued to experience difficulties in exercising their full authority in view of the uneven deployment of operational units from the Integrated Command Centre and despite the ceremonial transfer of authority from the Forces nouvelles zone commanders to the *corps préfectoral* that was reported earlier. Meanwhile, the process to redeploy State officials continued at a slow pace. During the period under review, the Ministry of Education regularized a total of 1,099 volunteer teachers, while additional support staff were deployed to reinforce préfets and sous-préfets in the north.

21. Progress towards the reunification of the State treasury remained limited. Although efforts were made to restore the operations of Ivorian revenue collection authorities in the northern part of the country, the Forces nouvelles continue to levy and collect taxes and customs revenues. Regional "guichet unique" offices, which co-locate customs, fiscal and registration services, were rehabilitated, equipped and partly staffed in Bouaké, Korhogo and Man. The offices conducted sensitization activities for the business community with a view to re-establishing a reliable taxpayers list. However, no progress was made with regard to the redeployment of customs officials, and all border crossing points in the north remain staffed by Forces nouvelles elements.

22. Some progress was made towards the re-establishment of the judiciary and justice institutions in the north. All 11 courts have officially reopened, although courts in Bouaké and Korhogo continue to lack the required number of personnel to be fully operational. Several judges await their official appointment for deployment throughout the country. As a result, the courts handle primarily administrative matters, such as the issuance of birth and nationality certificates and criminal records. Criminal cases remain largely unprosecuted, one of the reasons being the lack of judicial police officers.

23. Although all 11 prison facilities in the northern part of the country have been rehabilitated, only 5 are operational. They are administered by the Forces nouvelles pending the redeployment of Ivorian penitentiary staff. On 7 December, a senior Forces nouvelles official stated that the Ministry of Justice would redeploy prison staff to the central, northern and western parts of the country in January 2010. UNOCI continued to provide technical advice to the Ministry and facilitated the training of 144 Ivorian penitentiary staff. Meanwhile, overcrowding and dire conditions of prison facilities were persistent in the south.

IV. Funding for the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement

24. Efforts by the United Nations and the international community to mobilize funds to support the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement continued. The two basket funds established and administered by UNDP to support the electoral process and the national "Programme de sortie de crise", respectively, continued to receive external funding. Out of a total of $48 million earmarked to support the electoral process, some $25.6 million were disbursed in the period from January to December 2009. From the second basket fund, some $13 million out of $18 million had been disbursed as at 31 December 2009, including in support of the redeployment of State administration, the return of internally displaced persons and reinsertion programmes for former combatants. In November, the Peacebuilding Support Office approved an additional allocation of $1.5 million in support of the facilitation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. In view of the importance of sustaining support to the political facilitation, additional avenues to obtain financial assistance are being explored.

V. Deployment of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

A. Military component

25. As at 31 December 2009, the military strength of UNOCI stood at 7,391 personnel, including 7,106 troops, 189 military observers and 96 staff officers, against an authorized ceiling of 7,450 as per Security Council resolution 1880 (2009). There are 96 women in the force. The deployment of an Egyptian engineer company to replace the repatriated French engineering company was completed in December 2009.

26. Meanwhile, UNOCI issued a new military operational order in September 2009, in accordance with its revised military concept of operations and rules of engagement. Furthermore, following the deterioration of the situation in Guinea, UNOCI forces stepped up border monitoring activities, including intensified air and ground patrolling.

27. An integrated security plan for the provision by UNOCI of military and police support to the security of the electoral process was also finalized. In addition, planning arrangements for the temporary reinforcement of UNOCI with troops and assets from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), as may be needed, in the framework of inter-mission cooperation, are being updated. In a letter dated 19 December, President Gbagbo and the Facilitator, President Compaoré, jointly proposed the deployment, for a limited period of three months, of a military unit of up to 500 troops from Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire as part of UNOCI in order to reinforce security arrangements for the Ivorian presidential elections that are expected to be held by March 2010. Pending the final approval of the arrangement by the Security Council, the Secretariat is evaluating the capabilities of the proposed unit and the feasibility of its rapid deployment.

28. The strength of the French Licorne force remains at 900 troops, deployed primarily in the Abidjan area. By its resolution 1880 (2009), the Security Council extended its authorization for Licorne to provide support to UNOCI until 31 January 2010.

B. Police component

29. As at 31 December 2009, the police strength of UNOCI stood at 1,138, comprising 394 police officers, including 12 women, as well as 744 officers, in its six formed police units. The police component's authorized strength stands at 1,200 elements. Over the past three months, UNOCI police continued to provide support and advice to the Ivorian police and gendarmerie as well as the Integrated Command Centre, including through enhanced co-location modalities for officers deployed in the north and west of the country.

30. UNOCI continued to develop and implement capacity-building projects on forensics and crowd control. UNOCI has carried out crowd-control training for the Ivorian gendarmerie and police units to equip beneficiaries with the skills required to conduct law enforcement duties in line with international human rights standards.

VI. Human rights

31. The incidence of serious but isolated human rights violations remained high. A total of 126 attacks committed by unidentified armed individuals resulted in 16 deaths, with only 10 arrests made by the local police. The Fédération estudiantine et scolaire de Côte d'Ivoire continued to use violence and coercion against teachers and students. Strikes by workers in the education sector and in other parts of the civil service who demanded the payment of arrears of benefits and better working conditions hampered the enjoyment of the right to education.

32. In both the northern and southern parts of the country, elements of the defence and security forces subjected civilians to excessive use of force, abduction, illegal arrest and detention, ill-treatment, racketeering and unlawful interference with private property. On 12 September, two supporters of the Rassemblement des républicains, an opposition political party, were abducted in the Yopougon Santé neighbourhood by elements of the Centre de commandement des opérations de sécurité. They were arbitrarily detained at the latter's headquarters in Abidjan for more than a month before being moved to the Abidjan central prison where they are currently being held on suspicion of unspecified offences against State security.

33. UNOCI continued to raise awareness about human rights norms and principles through sensitization activities. It also assisted the Government in the formulation of a five-year programme of technical cooperation in the field of human rights. From 23 to 25 September, UNOCI hosted the third consultative meeting of senior representatives of the regional office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in West Africa. An action plan was adopted that addresses major human rights challenges confronting the subregion, including trafficking of persons, women's participation in peace processes, migration, national human rights commissions, truth and reconciliation commissions and the protection of human rights in the electoral process. On 29 October, UNOCI facilitated the establishment

of a platform for the protection of human rights during the electoral process by 30 local human rights organizations. The aim of the platform is to jointly conduct civic education training, monitor human rights violations and ensure that all parties adhere to the code of conduct signed by the political parties and to human rights norms and principles before, during and after the presidential election.

Gender

34. Pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1880 (2009) and 1882 (2009), UNOCI continued to strengthen the capacities of local women's groups and their participation in the electoral process. The mission facilitated various training sessions for leaders of organizations and networks in Abidjan and other regions of the country, targeting more than 200 participants.

35. Meanwhile, sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices persisted in many parts of the country and remained mostly unpunished. At least 20 cases of rape and gang-rape were reported. Moreover, 21 cases were reported of human trafficking for child labour involving Burkinabé victims, and for sexual exploitation involving Nigerian girls in Abidjan, Odienné and Soubré. In view of this upsurge, UNOCI continued to reach out to national and international partners in the framework of the United Nations campaign to end sexual and gender-based violence.

Child protection

36. UNOCI continued to mainstream child protection and child rights across the mission in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1261 (1999) and 1460 (2003). A total of 1,035 peacekeeping personnel, including 71 civilians, received a comprehensive briefing on child protection concerns and standards with a special emphasis on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009). Furthermore, UNOCI provided training to 748 national stakeholders, including police officers and community leaders. UNOCI strengthened its dialogue with the defence and security forces on issues pertaining to child rights and sexual violence in the areas under their control. In addition, UNOCI, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and national and international non-governmental organizations jointly advocated with the Ministry for Family, Women and Social Welfare for a reinforced national child protection system.

HIV/AIDS

37. In partnership with the United Nations Population Fund, UNDP, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the Integrated Command Centre, UNOCI continued to implement its joint project to sensitize 290 ex-combatants on HIV/AIDS issues in order to mainstream those issues into the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes. In addition, UNOCI worked with the Ministry for the Fight against AIDS and local non-governmental organizations to sensitize 33 prison inmates on HIV/AIDS issues. UNOCI also sensitized 456 members of its staff on HIV/AIDS prevention and trained 53 peer educators. A total of 575 civilian and uniformed UNOCI staff were offered voluntary confidential counselling and testing services.

VII. Humanitarian situation

38. Humanitarian activities remained focused on the strategic priorities developed for 2009 by the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee in Côte d'Ivoire, namely, the reinsertion and protection of internally displaced persons, largely in the western part of the country, and malnutrition in the northern part of the country. Accordingly, UNOCI, United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners reinforced their collaboration with local authorities to monitor and support the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons. During the reporting period, 8,754 persons voluntarily returned to their areas of origin in the west, bringing the total of returnees to 88,790 since the voluntary return scheme began in November 2006. The remaining caseload of approximately 32,000 internally displaced persons continued to live with host families, primarily in the departments of Blolequin and Guiglo. In some return areas, land disputes continued to affect prospects for a sustainable socio-economic reintegration.

39. The results of a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions nutrition survey conducted by the National Nutrition Programme, in collaboration with UNICEF, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in July 2009, showed an improvement in regions affected by acute malnutrition and covered by humanitarian partners. However, chronic malnutrition among children under 5 years of age reached 40 per cent in seven of the eight regions surveyed in the north and west of the country. The in-depth food security survey revealed that 12.6 per cent of rural households are food insecure.

VIII. Economic recovery

40. On 18 November, the Board of the International Monetary Fund approved the first review of the economic programme for Côte d'Ivoire under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility and provided budget support of $57 million. Côte d'Ivoire also benefited from a cancellation by France of its $455 million bilateral debt and a restructuring of its remaining debt service. In addition, following the debt relief obtained from the Paris Club, as indicated in my previous report, the London Club of private creditors agreed on 29 September 2009 to reduce the Ivorian debt by $536 million.

IX. Media monitoring and public information

41. During the period under review, UNOCI, in partnership with the Ivorian Ministry of Communication and regulatory institutions, pursued its training and sensitization programme for Ivorian media practitioners, focusing on the role of the media and media coverage modalities during the electoral period. At the same time, UNOCI, through its radio station, continued to sensitize the population on the peace process, placing special emphasis on the electoral process and the modalities of participation in the appeals process. The mission also pursued its outreach activities geared towards strengthening social cohesion within and between communities and contributing to a peaceful environment throughout the electoral period.

X. Personnel conduct and discipline

42. In October 2009, UNOCI received reports of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by some members of one of its military contingents that may have occurred in 2006 and appeared to involve minors. Upon receipt of the allegations, UNOCI immediately dispatched an assessment team to the area where the allegations were reported to have occurred and apprised the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the matter. My zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse explicitly forbids sexual relations with any person under 18 years of age and strongly discourages relations with beneficiaries of assistance. The authorities of the concerned troop-contributing country were informed and were requested to investigate the allegations in accordance with the revised model memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and troop-contributing countries. The personnel against whom the allegations were made have already returned to their country of origin on regular rotation.

43. In addition to having initiated investigation procedures in accordance with United Nations rules and regulations, UNOCI has implemented specific additional measures to enforce compliance with my policy and prevent any reoccurrence of abuse. Meanwhile, the mission continued its public awareness campaign on applicable standards of conduct. Two workshops were organized on the implementation of strategies to prevent and address sexual exploitation and abuse, including through victim assistance, comprising participants from the Government and Ivorian civil society, as well as United Nations personnel and staff of international and national non-governmental organizations.

XI. Safety and security of personnel

44. Incidents resulting from a fragile security environment, such as urban crime, roadside banditry, extortion, rape and murder, remained prevalent. UNOCI revised its security risk assessment and related mitigating measures, including through an updated internal security plan and related exercises in all areas of deployment, in order to reduce the level of exposure of staff members to direct and indirect threats. The mission will continue to adjust its integrated security plan for the elections in accordance with the arrangements developed by the host country authorities and the Integrated Command Centre, in particular, to secure the electoral process.

XII. Financial implications

45. The General Assembly, by its resolution 63/289, appropriated the amount of $491.8 million for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOCI beyond 31 January 2010, the cost of maintaining the Operation until 30 June 2010 would be limited to the amounts approved by the Assembly. As at 30 November 2009, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNOCI amounted to $78.0 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to $2,063.6 million. Reimbursement of troop costs has been made for the period up to 31 October 2009; contingent-owned equipment costs were also partially reimbursed.

XIII. Observations

46. Despite the postponement of the presidential election that was scheduled for 29 November, the electoral process has remained on track and the preparations have gathered encouraging momentum. Sustained dialogue and concerted action among the Ivorian parties and institutions facilitated the current progress. I encourage the parties as well as the responsible national institutions to maintain this momentum in order to complete the remaining tasks in a timely manner.

47. The publication of the provisional electoral list constitutes a significant milestone on the road to the election. The progress made so far in processing the appeals is equally encouraging. In keeping with his certification mandate, my Special Representative has publicly endorsed both the provisional electoral list and the procedure followed in compiling it. In this regard, he highlighted the acceptable size and balanced composition of the provisional list in terms of geographical equity and with regard to the inclusion of names collected during identification operations, including the mobile courts and the reconstitution of civil registries. This offers encouraging prospects for the completion of a credible final electoral list. In addition, the Ivorian protagonists demonstrated a spirit of compromise by agr ing to additional data-processing operations to further reduce the number of unconfirmed names on the provisional electoral list. I urge the Independent Electoral Commission and its technical partners to complete the preparation of the final electoral list in the same transparent and credible manner.

48. The implementation of the delicate remaining stages in preparation of the elections will require continued international engagement, including with regard to securing the process. I encourage the Ivorian parties to make headway in deploying mixed brigades throughout the country. UNOCI will continue to support those efforts and is adjusting its internal security planning to match the evolving security requirements.

49. As noted in paragraph 27, I received a letter dated 19 December from President Gbagbo and the Facilitator, President Compaoré, proposing the deployment, for a limited period of three months, of a military unit of up to 500 troops from Burkina Faso to UNOCI. I intend to revert to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries with my recommendations in this regard, including on the status of preparations to temporarily reinforce UNOCI with troops and assets from UNMIL, as may be needed, through inter-mission cooperation. In both instances, the authorization of the Security Council will be required.

50. Beyond the elections, critical challenges remain in relation to the unfinished aspects of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, in particular those relating to the reunification of the country as envisaged in the fourth supplementary agreement. They include the disarmament of former combatants of Forces nouvelles and the dismantling of the militias, the reunification of the Ivorian defence and security forces, the effective redeployment of State administration throughout the country and the centralization of the treasury. While the signing by President Gbagbo of the decrees on the harmonization of rank for Forces nouvelles elements is a positive development, concerted efforts to address outstanding reunification concerns remain crucial. I strongly encourage the Ivorian parties to continue working cooperatively in order to make further progress on those issues. In the meantime, I would like to call on bilateral and multilateral partners to continue to provide funding for the

microproject initiative for the reinsertion of former combatants in Côte d'Ivoire. Continued funding should also be provided by international partners to the political facilitation led by President Compaoré of Burkina Faso.

51. Successful and peaceful elections in the first quarter of 2010 would pave the way for charting the future engagement of the United Nations in Côte d'Ivoire to support the peacebuilding and recovery process. In this regard, the Secretariat intends to dispatch a technical assessment mission to Côte d'Ivoire immediately after the presidential election. It will consult the newly elected Government on the post-election role of the United Nations in line with transition planning arrangements that are well advanced, as well as on appropriate exit arrangements for UNOCI. Options in this regard will be presented in my next report. In the meantime, I recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNOCI for six months, through 31 July 2010.

52. In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to my Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire and all UNOCI military, police and civilian personnel for their continued commitment to supporting the peace process. I am also grateful to the Facilitator of the Ivorian peace process, President Compaoré of Burkina Faso, for his tireless facilitation efforts. Finally, I thank all troop- and police-contributing countries, ECOWAS, the African Union, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, humanitarian organizations and multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as international and local non-governmental organizations, for their important contributions to the return of peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire.

Annex I

Benchmarks and indicators of progress in key areas of the Ouagadougou Agreement and its supplementary agreement

Benchmarks	*Indicators of progress*	*Status of implementation*
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants/ dismantling of the militia	• Profiling and cantonment of 5,000 Forces nouvelles elements at four sites in the north	Partially in progress
	• Deployment of 8,000 mixed brigade police and gendarmerie elements under the supervision of the Integrated Command Centre	Partially under way, but at a slow pace
	• Storage of weapons by the Integrated Command Centre under the supervision of the Impartial Forces	Partially in progress and partially under negotiation
	• Profiling and dismantling of militia groups	Partially completed
	• Payment of CFA francs 500,000 (approximately $1,000) demobilization package to former combatants and militias	Still under negotiation
Elections	• Identification and voter registration	30 June 2009 — completed
	• Reconstitution of lost or destroyed civil registers	21 May 2009 — completed
	• Provision of security during the electoral process by the Integrated Command Centre, with the support of UNOCI	In progress, with delays
	• Data processing and establishment of the provisional electoral list	August-November 2009 — completed
	• Submission of candidacies	Completed
	• Publication of final list of candidates	Completed
	• Settlement of disputes pertaining to voters' registration	November 2009-early January 2010

Benchmarks	*Indicators of progress*	*Status of implementation*
	• Publication of the final electoral list and elaboration of the new electoral map	January 2010
	• Production and distribution of national identity and voters' cards	January-February 2010
	• Preparation of the 10,818 voting sites, including transportation of sensitive and non-sensitive electoral cargo to the sites	February 2010
	• Electoral campaign	February 2010
	• Polling and announcement of election results	February-March 2010
Complete restoration of State authority	• Effective and complete redeployment of the corps préfectoral	Partially in progress
	• Transfer of authority from the zone commanders to the *corps préfectoral*	Partially in progress
	• Centralization of the treasury in the north	Partially in progress
	• Deployment of mixed police and gendarmerie units in the north	Partially in progress and partially under negotiation
	• Deployment of magistrates and court clerks, supported by the judicial police, expected to play a role in adjudicating electoral disputes and civil law matters	Partially in progress and partially under negotiation
	• Deployment of corrections officers and prison directors	Partially in progress and partially under negotiation
	• Deployment of other civil servants, including agents in line ministries	Under way, but at a slow pace
Commencement of security sector reform	• Negotiations on reunification issues	Partially in progress
	• Adoption of all relevant decrees governing the reunification of the two armies	In appreciable progress

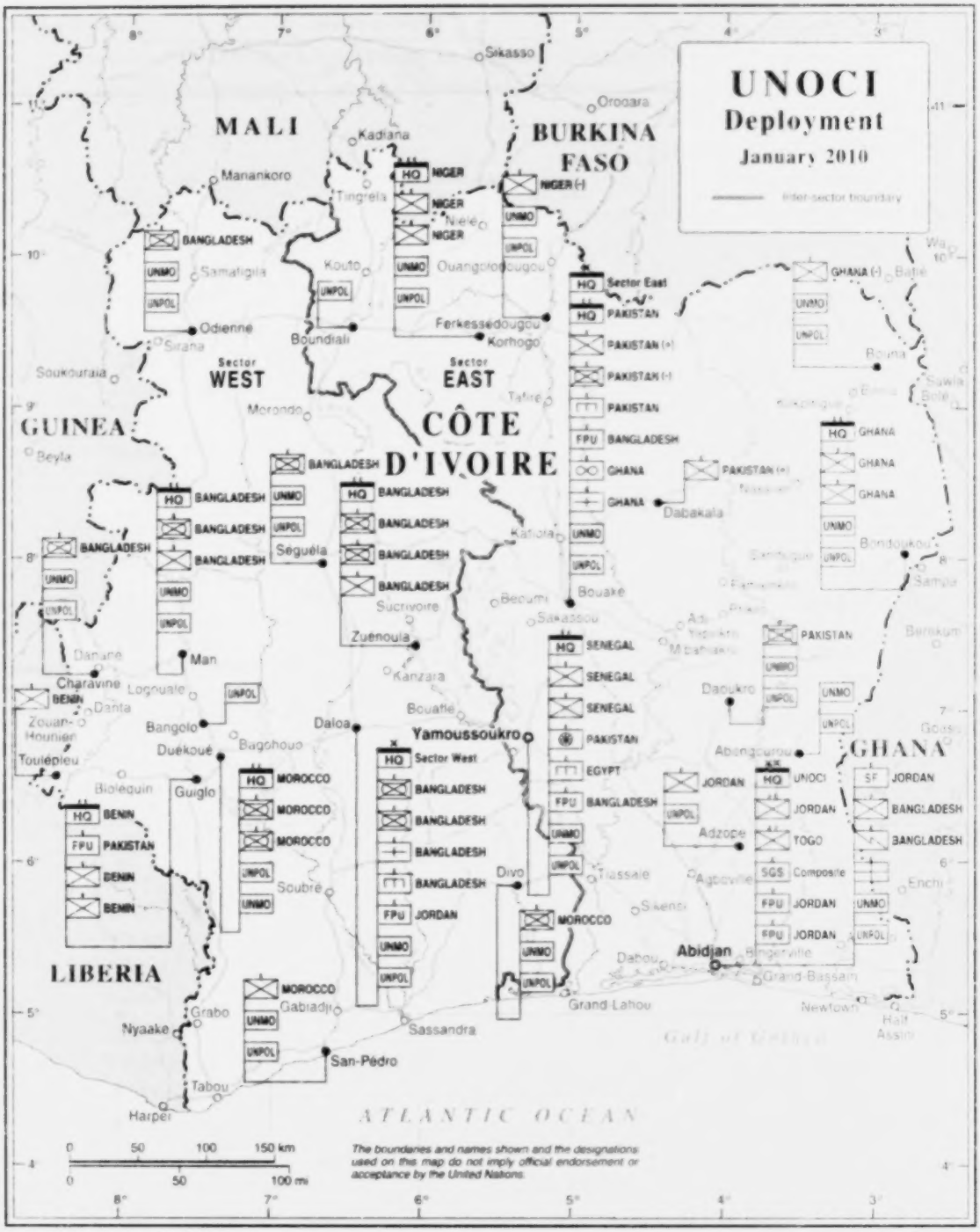
Benchmarks	Indicators of progress	Status of implementation
	• Full operational capacity of the Integrated Command Centre	Partially under way, but at a slow pace
	• Integration of Forces nouvelles elements recruited in 2001 into the new army	Partially in progress
	• Deployment of mixed police and gendarmerie units for securing the electoral process	Still in the planning stage

Annex II

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire: military and police strength as at 31 December 2009

	Military component				*Police components*	
Country	*Military observers*	*Staff officers*	*Troops*	*Total*	*Formed police units*	*Civilian police*
Argentina						3
Bangladesh	14	10	2 071	2 095	250	
Benin	8	8	420	436		43
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3			3		
Brazil	3	3		6		
Burundi						18
Cameroon						49
Canada						4
Central African Republic						9
Chad	3	1		4		26
China	7			7		
Djibouti						50
Ecuador	2			2		
Egypt		1	175	176		
El Salvador	3			3		
Ethiopia	2			2		
France	2	8		10		11
Ghana	6	8	534	548		15
Guatemala	5			5		
Guinea	3			3		
India	8			8		
Ireland	2			2		
Jordan	7	12	1 049	1 068	369	12
Morocco		3	723	726		
Namibia	1			1		
Nepal	3	1		4		
Niger	5	4	382	391		55
Nigeria	6			6		
Pakistan	12	11	1 122	1 145	125	
Paraguay	8	2		10		
Peru	3			3		
Philippines	4	3		7		
Poland	5			5		
Republic of Korea	2			2		

Country	Military component				Police components	
	Military observers	Staff officers	Troops	Total	Formed police units	Civilian police
Republic of Moldova	4			4		
Romania	7			7		
Russian Federation	10			10		
Rwanda						3
Senegal	12	6	321	339		47
Serbia	3			3		
Switzerland						7
Togo	7	6	309	322		17
Tunisia	6	4		10		
Turkey						15
Ukraine						4
Uruguay	2			2		3
Uganda		2		2		
United Republic of Tanzania		2		2		
Yemen	8	1		9		3
Zambia	2			2		
Zimbabwe	1			1		
Total	**189**	**96**	**7 106**	**7 391 (Female-96)**	**744**	**394 (Female-12)**



Map No. 4220 Rev. 28 UNITED NATIONS
January 2010

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2010/16

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 January 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 8 January 2010 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan (see annex), which covers the Committee's activities during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009. The report is submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(*Signed*) Thomas **Mayr-Harting**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

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Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009.

2. During this period, the Bureau consisted of Thomas Mayr-Harting (Austria) as Chairman, with the delegations of Croatia and Mexico providing the Vice-Chairmen. In 2009, the Committee held eight informal consultations. The web page of the Committee is available at www.un.org/sc/committees/1591.

II. Background information and activities of the Committee

A. Background information

3. By its resolution 1556 (2004), the Security Council imposed an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in the states of Northern Darfur, Southern Darfur and Western Darfur in the Sudan.

4. By its resolution 1591 (2005), the Council broadened the scope of the arms embargo, with immediate effect, to include all the parties to the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in the states of Northern Darfur, Southern Darfur and Western Darfur. By the same resolution, the Council established a Committee to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo and the two additional measures imposed by the resolution, namely, a travel ban and an assets freeze on those individuals designated by the Committee on the basis of the criteria contained in the resolution. The travel ban and the assets freeze entered into effect on 29 April 2005.

5. By its resolution 1591 (2005), the Security Council also established, for a period of six months, a four-member Panel of Experts to assist the Committee in monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze, to report to the Council through the Committee with its findings and recommendations, and to coordinate its activities as appropriate with ongoing operations of the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS). Under the same resolution, the Panel of Experts was also identified as a source of information regarding individuals who might be designated by the Committee as subject to the targeted sanctions.

6. The mandate of the Panel of Experts has been extended six times, by Security Council resolutions 1651 (2005), 1665 (2006), 1713 (2006), 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008) and 1891 (2009). The current extension expires on 15 October 2010. In resolution 1713 (2006), the Council authorized the addition of a fifth expert to enable the Panel to better carry out its mission. In its resolutions 1779 (2007), 1841 (2008) and 1891 (2009), the Council also requested the Panel to coordinate its activities as appropriate with the operations of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), which succeeded AMIS, and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur. In addition, in the

same resolutions, the Council requested the Panel to assess in its interim and final reports progress towards reducing violations by all parties of the arms embargo, the travel ban and the assets freeze, and progress towards removing impediments to the political process, threats to stability in Darfur and the region and other violations of resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005). Following each extension, the Secretary-General appointed individuals to serve on the Panel (see S/2005/428, S/2006/23, S/2006/99, S/2006/301, S/2006/926, S/2007/706, S/2008/743 and S/2009/639).

7. In the course of its mandate and in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, the Panel of Experts submitted and/or presented eight written interim/progress reports, dated 7 October 2005, 15 July 2006, 16 March 2007, 2 July 2007, 27 March 2008, 11 August 2008, 2 March 2009 and 25 May 2009; and two midterm reports, dated 14 May 2008 and 30 April 2009. The Panel also submitted and presented, at the end of each mandate, six final reports to the Committee, which were subsequently transmitted by the Chairman to the President of the Council and were issued as documents (S/2006/65, S/2006/250, S/2006/795, S/2007/584, S/2008/647 and S/2009/562).

8. By its resolution 1672 (2006), the Security Council designated four individuals as subject to the travel ban and assets freeze imposed by resolution 1591 (2005).

9. By its resolution 1679 (2006), the Security Council expressed its intention to consider taking, including in response to a request by the African Union, strong and effective measures, such as a travel ban and assets freeze, against any individual or group that violated or attempted to block the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement.

10. By its resolution 1769 (2007), the Security Council decided that UNAMID would monitor whether any arms or related material were present in Darfur in violation of the Agreements and the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004).

11. By a presidential statement dated 24 October 2007 (S/PRST/2007/41), the Security Council called on all parties to attend and to engage fully and constructively in the talks in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and, as a first step, to urgently agree and implement a cessation of hostilities to be overseen by the United Nations and the African Union. The Council underlined its willingness to take action against any party that sought to undermine the peace process, including by failing to respect such a cessation of hostilities or by impeding the talks, peacekeeping or humanitarian aid.

12. By a presidential statement of 11 January 2008 (S/PRST/2008/1), the Security Council expressed its readiness to take action against any party that impeded the peace process, humanitarian aid or the deployment of UNAMID. The Council also recognized that due process had to take its course.

13. By a presidential statement of 16 July 2008 (S/PRST/2008/27), the Security Council underlined its determination to take action against those responsible for the attack on 8 July 2008 on a UNAMID military and police convoy after hearing the outcome of the UNAMID investigation into the attack.

14. By its resolution 1828 (2008), the Security Council reiterated its readiness to take action against any party that impeded the peace process, humanitarian assistance or the deployment of UNAMID and recognized that due process had to take its course.

B. Summary of the activities of the Committee

15. During the period under review, the Committee transmitted a note verbale to all Member States drawing their attention to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1891 (2009), in which the Council encouraged all States, in particular those in the region, to report to the Committee on the actions they had taken to implement measures imposed by resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1556 (2004). To date, the Committee has received a report from one Member State.

16. In informal consultations on 27 January 2009, the Committee heard an interim briefing by the Panel of Experts reconstituted pursuant to resolution 1848 (2008) and discussed its own programme of work for 2009.

17. In informal consultations on 3 March 2009, the Committee discussed a progress report submitted by the Panel of Experts. Given the non-issuance of a visa by the Government of the Sudan to the arms expert and, subsequently, the lack of United Nations security clearance owing to security conditions on the ground, the Panel had been unable to visit the Sudan. The Panel had thus travelled to Chad to pursue secondary priorities of its mandate. In those same informal consultations, the Chairman briefed the Committee on his bilateral contacts with the Permanent Representatives of the Sudan and Chad, respectively, with a view to scheduling an informal exchange of views with these representatives in the Committee.

18. In informal consultations on 28 April 2009, the Committee held an exchange of views with the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID, Rodolphe Adada, on matters related to the work of the Committee.

19. In informal consultations on 26 May 2009, the Committee discussed the midterm report, submitted on 30 April, of the Panel of Experts and also received a written update dated 25 May from the Panel. Since the writing of its midterm report, the Panel had been able to travel to the Sudan, although without the arms expert who had not received a visa and who subsequently resigned. The Panel made two recommendations in the midterm report: the first related to information-sharing between the relevant peacekeeping operations and the Panel; the second related to security clearance for the Panel. On 2 June 2009, the Chairman forwarded these recommendations to the two relevant officials in the United Nations Secretariat for their views. These officials replied to the Committee by letters dated 8 June and 9 September 2009, respectively.

20. In informal consultations on 8 July 2009, the Committee heard an oral progress report by the Panel of Experts. On 29 July, pursuant to a written request for assistance received from the Panel, the Chairman sent a letter to the Permanent Representative to the United Nations of the State concerned, requesting his assistance in expediting a response to the Panel's pending requests for information and assistance submitted to his Government, as well as in facilitating a possible visit by the Panel to his capital. In replies dated 6 and 26 August, addressed to the Chairman, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the relevant Mission to the United Nations provided the Panel with information on the matter.

21. In informal consultations on 6 and 20 October 2009 respectively, the Committee heard an oral presentation by the Panel of Experts on its final report as well as on the confidential annex to that report, both dated 2 October, and discussed

the recommendations contained in the final report. The members of the Committee agreed to take action on one of those recommendations.

22. In informal consultations on 7 December 2009, the Committee was given an introductory briefing by a representative of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the provisional guidelines for peacekeeping missions in support of Security Council panels. These guidelines outline the support to be provided by the relevant peacekeeping missions to the panels of experts under three categories: information-sharing; logistics/administrative support; and security. Thereafter, members of the Committee addressed questions and comments to the presenter. The idea of such guidelines had originated in the midterm report of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, following which, in resolution 1891 (2009) the Council had welcomed the announcement by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the preparation of such a document.

23. During the period under review, in accordance with subparagraph 3 (a) (iv) of resolution 1591 (2005), the Chairman delivered four 90-day reports to the Security Council, in each of which he described the Committee's activities since his last briefing to the Council. The Chairman delivered the 90-day reports in informal consultations of the whole on 10 March, 19 June, 15 September and 15 December 2009.

24. In conducting its work, the Committee continued to apply its guidelines adopted on 23 March 2006 and amended on 27 December 2007. Among other purposes, the guidelines serve to facilitate the implementation of the travel ban and assets freeze imposed by subparagraphs 3 (d) and 3 (e) of resolution 1591 (2005), in accordance with subparagraph 3 (a) (iii) of the same resolution. In this connection, however, no requests were received by the Committee either to remove the names of individuals on the consolidated travel-ban and assets-freeze lists or for exemptions to the targeted sanctions.

III. Violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime as reported by the Panel of Experts

25. During the period under review, the Panel of Experts assessed violations of the Security Council sanctions in the context of four distinct conflicts which it had determined:

- The fight over land and resources between nomadic and agrarian Darfurians.
- Violence perpetuated as a result of lawlessness and impunity, to which the women of Darfur were particularly vulnerable.
- The war between armed opposition groups and the leadership of the Sudan and Chad, in which the Justice and Equality Movement and Chadian armed groups were the primary actors.
- Cross-border attacks by the armed forces of Chad and of the Sudan.

26. The Panel reported that most of the major armed actors in the Darfur conflict had continued to exercise their military options, violate the Security Council arms embargo and international humanitarian and human rights law, and impede the peace process. The Panel found that the Darfurian population continued to be affected by attacks and counter-attacks involving most of the armed movements,

which frequently led to the disproportionate use of force by the Sudanese Armed Forces and their auxiliary forces, and resulted in killings, injuries and displacements. The Panel also found that the women of Darfur continued to suffer from all forms of gender-based violence.

27. The Panel reported that the Government of the Sudan continued to move military equipment and supplies into the Darfur region without seeking the prior approval of the Committee, as required under paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005); the Government had contended that it was complying with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement when it redeployed eight battalions to Darfur and when it sought United Nations assistance to transfer an additional four battalions to Darfur. Among the armed movements, the Panel reported that the Justice and Equality Movement was the most active violator of the arms embargo.

28. Concerning the travel ban and the assets freeze, the Panel reported that it had received no replies to its requests to the Governments of the Sudan and Chad, respectively, on the implementation of these measures.

29. The Panel further reported that almost all sides in the Darfur conflict had failed to cooperate with its monitoring efforts.

30. While some members of the Committee shared the assessments of the Panel, others pointed to what they perceived as a "disconnect" between the Panel's reporting of the security situation on the ground and the reports of other bodies, such as UNAMID, which had recorded a decrease in the level of violence. One member expressed his concern that the Panel's findings might adversely affect the political process. Other members reaffirmed the critical need for the Panel's independent presence on the ground.

United Nations S/2010/17

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 January 2010

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for United Nations assistance in support of its peace process

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1879 (2009), by which the Council, following the request of the Government of Nepal and the recommendation of the Secretary-General, renewed the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) until 23 January 2010. UNMIN was established as a special political mission in 2007 and its mandate included the monitoring of the management of arms and armed personnel of the Nepal Army and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (CPN-M), which is now the Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M).

2. The report reviews the progress of the peace process and the implementation of the mandate of UNMIN since my report to the Security Council of 26 October 2009 (S/2009/553).

II. Progress of the peace process

3. The peace process remained largely stalled during the reporting period. The tensions, deep differences and mistrust among the parties which I highlighted in my last report have persisted. While the major political parties maintained some level of dialogue and communication, no agreement has so far been reached on critical issues, including integration and rehabilitation of Maoist army personnel, democratization of the Nepal Army and the scope of presidential authority. The proposed high-level political mechanism to serve as a dedicated forum for multi-party dialogue on key peace process issues has not been established. UCPN-M continued its series of nationwide protests calling for what it terms "civilian supremacy" over the Nepal Army, a demand that has its roots in the President's reversal, in May 2009, of the dismissal of the Chief of Army Staff by the then Maoist-led Government, following which the Government resigned.

4. The Special Committee to supervise, integrate and rehabilitate Maoist army personnel has not made headway in its work nor has it formally considered the draft proposals submitted by its Technical Committee. Important progress was achieved in November, with the announcement by UCPN-M that it would proceed quickly with the discharge of all its personnel disqualified through the UNMIN-led verification of the Maoist army in 2007. On 16 December, further significant

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movement was made with the signing of an action plan by the Government, UCPN-M and the United Nations for the discharge and rehabilitation of those disqualified as minors. Meanwhile, the Constituent Assembly has made slow progress on drafting the new constitution, which is to be promulgated by 28 May 2010.

5. As the stalemate has continued, tensions have risen within and among the parties, and talks among senior leaders of the Nepali Congress, the Communist Party of Nepal-Unified Marxist-Leninist (UML) and UCPN-M have remained inconclusive. The major Madheshi parties have continued to voice dissatisfaction with what they regard as their exclusion from political discussions among the major parties. President Ram Baran Yadav and UCPN-M Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal, "Prachanda", also held discussions during the reporting period, but without apparent progress. In other forums, the President's role was discussed extensively in the context of the legal situation that could arise if the new constitution is not promulgated by 28 May 2010, and if no fresh deadline can be set.

6. UCPN-M-led protests calling for "civilian supremacy" disrupted daily life as well as the functioning of Government offices around the country. On the first day of a nationwide general strike held from 20 to 22 December, a major clash occurred between Maoist demonstrators and the security forces in Kathmandu, during which some of the worst violence since 2006 led to a reported 75 people being injured, several seriously. The protracted blockade of the Legislature-Parliament has resulted in a backlog of bills for consideration, including one that could resolve the issue of the Vice-President having taken his oath of office in Hindi. The obstruction was lifted briefly from 23 to 25 November to allow passage of the budget for the fiscal year 2009-2010, averting an imminent financial crisis. On 23 December, UCPN-M ended its almost seven-month blockade of the work of the Legislature-Parliament.

7. On 11 December, UCPN-M began a series of declarations of "autonomous federal states", notwithstanding the current work within the Constituent Assembly to determine the future federal structure of Nepal. The President, the Prime Minister, leaders of several parties, the media and several organizations representing ethnic groups in areas where the "states" have been declared strongly criticized this step, which UCPN-M downplayed as a "symbolic" action. My Representative has strongly urged that all parties should refrain from provocative statements or actions and permit the democratic process to function.

8. In a similar fashion, tensions escalated sharply over the seizure of land and crops by people with the support of UCPN-M-affiliated organizations. On 4 December, a fatal clash in the Kailali district in the far-western region between people who had occupied a forest area and security forces deployed to remove them led to four fatalities, including one member of the security forces. UCPN-M responded with protests the following day and with a nationwide shutdown on 6 December. The Government and a number of senior political leaders have called the recent UCPN-M actions breaches of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and have drawn this to UNMIN's attention.

9. During the reporting period, the Minister of Defence again called for fresh personnel recruitment for the Nepal Army. UNMIN has consistently stated that such recruitment would be in violation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The proposed recruitment of some 5,000 personnel has not yet begun.

10. The brinkmanship and confrontation between the Maoists and the Government, accompanied by a sharp and dangerous hardening of positions, is making a negotiated solution significantly more difficult.

A. Drafting of the constitution

11. The protracted political stalemate has had an impact on the constitution drafting process. The Constituent Assembly has concluded discussions on concept papers and draft texts submitted by 8 of its 10 thematic committees, intended to provide the basic tenets and language of the new constitution, however the committees on the determination of forms of governance of the State, on State restructuring and sharing of State power, and the Constitutional Committee itself, have yet to present their papers. The Constitutional Committee has the core responsibility for compiling the concept papers and texts into the draft of the constitution as well as determining the preamble, emergency measures, transitional provisions and other issues that do not fall under the direct ambit of the thematic committees for submission to the Constituent Assembly. Owing to those delays, on 23 December, the Constituent Assembly announced an eighth amendment to its workplan for drafting the new constitution, reducing the public consultation period to three weeks and making the deadline for promulgation — 28 May 2010 — increasingly tight. On 25 December, the Constitutional Committee decided on 98 constitutional provisions, most of which centred on terminology, through a voting process.

B. Integration and rehabilitation of Maoist army personnel

12. The Special Committee to supervise, integrate and rehabilitate Maoist army personnel, to be convened by the Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal, on a weekly basis, had met only five times by late December. It has made little or no substantive progress during the reporting period, and has yet to consider proposals submitted by its Technical Committee on 17 September for a supervisory mechanism and a code of conduct for the Maoist army personnel. UCPN-M has not attended several meetings, and in mid-November it stated that command and supervision modalities as well as integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist army should be resolved at the senior-most political level rather than by the Special Committee, as part of the broader negotiations to end the current political stalemate.

13. The Technical Committee completed its assessments of the Maoist army cantonments as scheduled on 28 October, and has continued to develop a plan for the integration of Maoist army personnel. It is also planning a number of seminars and study visits in early 2010 in order to draw on best practices from other post-conflict countries that have undertaken integration and rehabilitation programmes.

C. Discharge of disqualified Maoist army personnel

14. After several months of discussion, on 16 December, an action plan was adopted for the discharge of the disqualified Maoist army personnel verified as minors, as part of the decision to discharge all disqualified personnel. It was signed by representatives of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction and UCPN-M, the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the Representative of the United

Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Nepal, and was witnessed by the Minister of Peace and Reconstruction, Rakam Chemjong, UCPN-M Chairman "Prachanda", my Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, and my Representative in Nepal.

15. The action plan includes the predischarge screening of some 2,973 personnel verified as having been minors in May 2006, followed by an official discharge and the monitoring of UCPN-M compliance by a United Nations team. Under the plan, UCPN-M commits itself to ensuring that the minors can freely and independently determine their areas of return or resettlement and, if they so wish, avail themselves of rehabilitation support. The Government has continued to express its readiness to provide vocational, educational and other rehabilitation packages with assistance from the United Nations.

16. CPN-M (and subsequently UCPN-M) has been listed in the annexes of the past five annual reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict as a party to conflict recruiting and using children, and compliance with the action plan is necessary for it to be de-listed from the report. The United Nations has underlined its concern over any future possible induction of those disqualified as minors into any groups engaged in violence. The discharge of the 4,008 personnel verified as minors and late recruits is scheduled to begin on 7 January.

D. Other challenges affecting the peace process

17. The Government has continued to implement a special security plan aimed, in particular, at controlling crime and road blockades in the Tarai districts and has reported an improvement in the security situation in the targeted areas as well as more widely throughout the country. There has been a significant increase in the number of security personnel deployed, including through the establishment of additional Armed Police Force bases and increased patrolling. Arrests of alleged members of armed groups and criminals have increased, but so have accusations of arbitrary arrests and ill-treatment of detainees by the security forces. The Armed Police Force has begun recruiting to fill over 11,000 new vacancies, of which 5,000 were approved during this reporting period. The status of the over 10,000 new positions proposed by the Nepal Police remains under consideration by the Ministry of Finance.

18. Friction between youth wings of the political parties has continued, with violent clashes taking place between cadres of the UML-affiliated Youth Force and the Young Communist League of UCPN-M in the eastern and mid-western regions in early November and December, resulting in injuries on both sides. Some militant ethnic and identity-based groups, notably in eastern Nepal, have continued their extortion drives. Other ethnic and indigenous groups continue to lobby and organize demonstrations to press the Government to fulfil their demands, as among other things, for greater inclusion in the public sector. In early December, the Madheshi People's Rights Forum-Nepal (MPRF-N), led by Upendra Yadav, announced a renewed campaign to mobilize the Madheshi community in this regard.

III. Status of the United Nations Mission in Nepal

19. As at 7 December 2009, 264 of the authorized 278 personnel were serving in the Mission. Out of 192 civilian personnel, 31 per cent are women. Of the 52 substantive staff, 40 per cent are women, while 27 per cent of 140 administrative staff are women. As of that date, 5 of the 72 arms monitors serving with the Mission were women. Gender representation in this area is dependent on the nomination of candidates by Member States. As a result of UNMIN's efforts to recruit national staff from traditionally marginalized groups, 50 per cent of the 125 national staff are from traditionally marginalized groups, and 33 per cent are women.

IV. Activities of the United Nations Mission in Nepal

A. Arms monitoring

20. The Arms Monitoring Office has continued to monitor compliance by the Nepal Army and Maoist army with the Agreement on the Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies. The arms monitors continued round-the-clock surveillance at the Nepal Army weapons storage site in Kathmandu and the weapons storage areas in the seven main cantonment sites of the Maoist army. The teams of arms monitors at the main cantonment sites also regularly visit the satellite cantonment sites. Other operations are conducted by mobile teams from the headquarters of the Arms Monitoring Office in Kathmandu. At the request of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, arms monitors witnessed salary payments for October and November to verified Maoist army personnel at the cantonment sites.

21. On 23 October, Kathmandu-based representatives of the following member States of the Security Council, China, France, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, visited the Nepal Army weapons storage site in Kathmandu and the Maoist army main cantonment site in Ilam district. They met with senior Nepal Army and Maoist army personnel, viewed the weapons storage facilities and other areas in the cantonment site, and were briefed by the Mission's Chief Arms Monitor.

22. The Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee continued to meet under the chairmanship of the UNMIN Chief Arms Monitor. Senior officers representing the Nepal Army and the Maoist army continued to cooperate on decision-making, information exchange and dispute resolution. Between October and December, the Committee held four meetings and considered two alleged violations of the Agreement, one of which was unsubstantiated while the other remains under investigation. During the reporting period, the Arms Monitoring Office investigated several allegations made by the Government of misconduct by Maoist army personnel outside the cantonments. In the interim, neither the Nepal Army nor the Maoist army have carried out the recommendations proposed to them, as indicated in my previous report to the Security Council, to confirm the number of their respective personnel and increase their cooperation with UNMIN on the notification of troop movements (see S/2009/553, para. 24); nor has there been progress on formalizing confidence-building measures related to joint humanitarian and mine action-related activities.

B. Child protection

23. The Child Protection Unit continued to contribute to planning for the discharge and rehabilitation of the Maoist army personnel disqualified as minors, including taking part in the information and consultation phase. The Unit worked closely with United Nations country team partners to review the rehabilitation packages for the disqualified and with the Political Affairs Office on the action plan for the discharge of the minors. The Unit also continued to work with the Nepal task force established under Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) which is co-chaired by UNICEF and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)-Nepal, to implement the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism under that resolution. The Unit coordinated inputs for the annual report on children and armed conflict in Nepal, which will be considered by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, and will also contribute to the Secretary-General's report on children and armed conflict for 2009.

C. Political affairs

24. The Political Affairs Office continued to monitor and analyse the political situation in the country, including through field visits to the regions, and to assist Mission leadership in supporting the peace process. Political affairs officers met regularly with stakeholders, including Government officials, representatives of political parties and civil society organizations, as well as international actors. The activities of militant groups, both armed and unarmed, and their potential to disrupt the peace process were monitored, as were the dynamics among the political parties and the evolving role of traditionally marginalized groups in the peace process. The Office followed the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly and the work of its committees in preparing the new constitution. The Office has also led in coordinating the activities of UNMIN with the United Nations country team partners regarding the discharge and rehabilitation of the Maoist army personnel disqualified as minors and late recruits.

D. Public information

25. Media reports continued to draw attention to UNMIN's arms monitoring role, particularly in light of increasing Government allegations of the Maoist army's misconduct outside the cantonments. The Public Information and Translation Unit provided information and clarification to the media based on the findings of the Arms Monitoring Office. The Government and senior leaders also drew UNMIN's attention to alleged UCPN-M involvement in incidents which they described as breaches of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. My Representative underlined in several interviews the need to establish a national monitoring body for this purpose. The Unit also provided support to the visit of my Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict.

E. Safety and security

26. The security situation has been generally stable across the country. Traffic was severely disrupted during some of the Maoist protest programmes in Kathmandu and elsewhere in the country, but United Nations vehicles have generally been permitted to move freely. A number of improvised explosive devices planted at Government buildings and political party offices were defused by the local security forces' disposal personnel and no casualties were reported. There were no direct threats against United Nations staff or property during the reporting period.

V. Human rights

27. There was no substantial progress during the reporting period in addressing impunity and ensuring accountability for human rights violations committed during or after the conflict. The Government continued to demonstrate a lack of willingness to hold members of the security forces accountable for human rights violations committed during or after the conflict and continues to withhold cooperation with civilian authorities responsible for investigating these cases. UCPN-M similarly failed to cooperate with the authorities and end impunity despite several assurances that those responsible for human rights abuses would be held accountable.

28. On 24 December, the Government promoted to the second-in-command of the Nepal Army a major general who was the commander of the Tenth Brigade at a time when serious human rights violations, including arbitrary detention, torture and disappearances, occurred at the then Royal Nepal Army Maharajguni barracks during the period from 2003 to 2004. This significant promotion took place despite strong criticism by national and international human rights groups. OHCHR-Nepal expressed concern and issued a press release reaffirming its position that those implicated in human rights violations committed by members of the Tenth Brigade in 2003 and in 2004 should not be promoted, pending completion of a full, transparent and impartial investigation. Subsequently, the Supreme Court ordered a stay of this promotion in response to a public interest litigation. The Court will consider the merits of the case later in January.

29. The Nepal Army recently deployed a military officer accused of involvement in the 2004 torture and killing of 15-year-old girl, Maina Sunuwar, as a member of a Nepal Army contingent serving with the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT). The deployment took place on 7 September, despite the issuance of an arrest warrant for the officer by the Kavre District Court in January 2008. On 13 September, the Court also issued an order instructing the Nepal Army to suspend him immediately. Upon the recommendation of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat, in view of the serious nature of the allegations, the officer was repatriated on 12 December. He remains in Army custody despite a formal request by the Nepal Police and public calls by the National Human Rights Commission, civil society leaders and members of the international community to turn him over to the police so that he can be brought before the Court. Senior Nepal Army personnel and the Minister of Defence have made statements challenging the civilian court's jurisdiction over the case, and indicating the officer would not be turned over to the police before a military court of inquiry had completed an investigation into the

circumstances of the repatriation. As recommended in my previous report, the Nepal Army should comply urgently with the court order.

30. UCPN-M has failed to take any action to address the alleged involvement of party members in serious crimes, both during and since the conflict, including the killings of businessman Ram Hari Shrestha; journalists Birendra Sah and Arjun Lama, who were reportedly killed by Maoists in April 2005, and the bombing of a bus in Madi in Chitwan district on 6 June 2005, which resulted in the death of 36 civilian passengers. OHCHR has repeatedly raised all these cases with the UCPN-M leadership as emblematic of continuing impunity.

31. The Government has taken a number of positive steps towards the establishment of transitional justice institutions. Draft legislation criminalizing disappearances and establishing the framework for a commission of inquiry on disappearances was approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to the Legislature-Parliament in November. While improvements were made to the draft legislation, it does not comply with international standards. The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction completed its series of public consultations with victims of the conflict and other stakeholders including women and children on a draft bill establishing the framework for a truth and reconciliation commission. The current version of the bill falls short of international standards. However, the Ministry has indicated that it will now revise the bill before submitting it to the Cabinet.

32. The National Human Rights Commission continued to face challenges in implementing its mandate. A new law governing the Commission's work is yet to be passed and the bill submitted by the Government to the Legislature-Parliament has been broadly criticized as being inconsistent with the Paris Principles.

33. In November, the Prime Minister launched a year-long campaign to address gender-based violence. An action plan was prepared after broad consultations with a range of stakeholders including women, human rights activists and representatives of the Government, political parties, civil society and non-governmental organizations. It is primarily aimed at increasing victims' access to justice and reducing the incidents of gender-based violence.

34. In early December, a journalist was attacked and left seriously injured in Rukum district. She had recently written an article about the killing of a UML leader allegedly by the CPN-M, in Rukum during the conflict. A team of human rights defenders conducted a fact-finding mission in the district and found that 20 persons were arrested in connection with the incident and later released.

VI. Mission support

35. The mission support component continued to support UNMIN activities throughout the Mission area, with priority being given to the work in the seven main Maoist army cantonment sites. The continued presence of arms monitors at the cantonments and their conduct of mobile patrolling require the wide deployment of personnel, as well as communications and air transport resources.

VII. United Nations country team coordination

36. During the reporting period, development activities were affected by the political stalemate, in part due to the disruptions caused by the Maoist protest programmes. The passage of the budget in November averted an imminent crisis in Government spending and forestalled disruption to donor supported development programmes. Recent attempts at extortion by ethnic movements, political party representatives and armed groups against development and humanitarian actors prompted the United Nations and donors jointly to issue a renewed appeal on 23 November, for all parties to respect the "Basic operating guidelines". The guidelines were developed by development and humanitarian partners during the conflict period to protect the freedom of the respective organizations to assist beneficiaries and implement projects without military and political interference.

37. Severe and protracted drought, sustained high food prices and the global economic crisis have tripled the number of food insecure people in Nepal over the last three years. An additional 300,000 Nepalese are now facing food insecurity because of the poor summer crop harvest, bringing the total number to 3.7 million. This is aggravating the already very poor nutritional status of children, and levels of acute malnutrition in some districts are now above emergency thresholds. The World Food Programme (WFP) has been providing food assistance to more than 1.6 million of those Nepalese most in need, which has helped to stave off hunger for many. This level of assistance will be needed through early 2010 until winter crops are harvested in May and June.

38. The United Nations Mine Action Team will soon commence the final phase of its work, to be completed during 2011, in support of the Government's efforts to meet its commitment under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to clear all remaining minefields in Nepal. The United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal has released $500,000, which partly meets the funding requirements for this final phase of the Action Team's work. If additional funding is made available, it is expected that Nepal will become one of the first countries in the world to be free of the impact of mines after a conflict provided that progress in clearance is sustained. By 8 December, the Action Team had safely destroyed over 40,000 improvised explosive devices and other dangerous items from the Maoist army cantonment sites. Mine risk education led by the Department of Education supported by UNICEF has trained and equipped over 1,000 teachers in the 20 most affected districts. Some 500,000 schoolchildren have been educated in avoiding the risks of mines, and more importantly, explosive remnants of war, which have caused more casualties in Nepal than mines.

39. In parallel with the launch of the Government's National Plan on Gender-Based Violence in early September, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and the United Nations Women's Fund (UNIFEM) launched a joint United Nations programme on gender-based violence. The project aims to increase the use of community-level gender-based violence prevention and protection services by women, men and children. The programme will complement the recent expansion of UNICEF support for paralegal committees from 23 to all 75 districts, to be financed through a $10 million grant from the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom.

40. The United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal approved four new programmes costing $5.5 million, including: reporting and responding to conflict-related child rights violations (Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009)); services to victims of sexual violence (Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1820 (2008), 1880 (2009) and 1888 (2009)); support to the Government for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008); and support for an impartial and efficient reparations system for conflict-affected persons.

VIII. Observations

41. My successive reports to the Security Council have sought to provide a frank account of the state of Nepal's peace process and the role of the United Nations in supporting it. I have drawn attention to the serious problems that have plagued the process, largely stemming from the breakdown of trust and cooperation among the parties, particularly since the 2008 election of the Constituent Assembly, and more recently the May 2009 crisis, which further escalated tensions.

42. Since May, Nepal's political situation has become even more complex, with growing divisions within and among the parties. Positions have hardened at the opposing ends of the political spectrum, which has seriously eroded the common middle ground that had, from the outset, defined the peace process and remained its driving strength. There is a growing and worrying risk of the political discourse being dominated by extreme voices and the focus shifting away from the peaceful and democratic path.

43. I have underscored to all concerned the grave danger posed by this situation. While I remain hopeful about the ability of Nepal's political leaders to come to an appropriate political resolution, it is a cause for serious concern that the numerous rounds of discussions between the three major parties over the past several months have not resulted in a resolution of the stalemate. Despite the welcome revival of the inter-party talks in December, the signing of an action plan to discharge the disqualified Maoist army personnel and the ending of the UCPN-M blockade of the Legislature-Parliament, at the time of writing, the major disagreements that have brought the peace process close to a standstill remain unresolved, increasing the risk of its collapse. Once again, I strongly urge the Nepalese parties to make every effort to return to their tradition of working by consensus that has yielded positive results and to lead the peace process to a successful conclusion. Nepal's friends and the supporters of the peace process, including in the region, should now, more than ever, encourage the parties to overcome their differences.

44. Integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist army personnel and democratization of the Nepal Army are critical aspects of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Successive Governments of Nepal have conveyed to me their intention to complete the integration and rehabilitation process of the Maoist army personnel without delay. The implementation of this process would allow UNMIN to wind down its work. Regrettably, there is little progress to report on this front. While technical work has continued around the identification of options for the Maoist army personnel, albeit with limited participation of the UCPN-M in the Special Committee, the critical decisions that need to be taken at the political level to ensure

forward movement have remained elusive in a political environment that is becoming increasingly polarized and confrontational.

45. Failure to address the continuing political constraints carries great risks. In extending the mandate of UNMIN four times in response to the requests of the Government of Nepal, the Security Council has repeatedly urged the Nepalese parties to work together for the success of the peace process and to safeguard the significant gains that Nepal has made in ending its 10-year civil war, holding elections which resulted in a broadly representative Constituent Assembly and declaring a republic.

46. The country is now entering a crucial period. The coming few months before the May 2010 date for the promulgation of a new constitution are critical for the successful conclusion of the peace process. While it is my desire to see UNMIN complete its mandated tasks and end its presence as soon as possible. However, withdrawing the Mission at this particular time of heightened tension would not be the wisest course. Should the Government of Nepal, in consultation with the parties, request an extension of the Mission's current mandate, I would recommend that the Security Council respond positively to such a request.

47. It must be underlined, however, that the continued presence of UNMIN in Nepal during the coming period must be seen in the context of the stated commitment of the parties to adhere to the timelines set out in the interim constitution, and not simply as another extension of the term of the Mission. Should the Council endorse an extension of the mandate, it is of the utmost importance, given the weight of the issues at stake, that such extension lead to a set of clear benchmarks and timelines being agreed upon by the parties as soon as possible. These, in turn, should create an unambiguous exit strategy for UNMIN within the time frame of the new extension.

48. I would like to convey my appreciation to the members of the Security Council and other Member States for their continued support to Nepal and to the work of the United Nations in support of the peace process. I would also like to thank my Representative, Karin Landgren, and her staff, as well as partner organizations in Nepal, for their dedicated efforts.

United Nations S/2010/18

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 January 2010
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 4 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that the item entitled "Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409)" relating to the question of the occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, should be retained on the list of items of which the Security Council is seized for the year 2010 and until such time as the dispute is resolved by peaceful means through direct negotiations or through the International Court of Justice, thereby ensuring a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the issue and achieving peace, security and regional and international stability.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed Abdulrahman **Al-Jarman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-20605 (E) 120110 120110

Please recycle

United Nations A/64/623–S/2010/19

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 January 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 14 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 4 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of December 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

10-20613 (E) 140110

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Annex to the letter dated 4 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia[a] in the month of December 2009

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Used weapons*	*Casualties and damages*
1 December	01.45-01.55 06.30-06.45	Three	Javahirli village of the Aghdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.30-20.50		Ashagi Veysalli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.45-22.20		Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
2 December	02.45-03.00	Four	Shurabad village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.30-23.55		Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.30-20.55, 22.10-22.20		Gorgan and Garvand villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
3 December	00.30-00.40 02.40-03.51	Three	Gorgan and Garvand villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.15-23.40		Garakhanbayli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan		
4 December	00.10-01.10 and 06.00-06.05	Four	Garakhanbayli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	09.00-09.25 and 21.50-22.00		Ashagi Abdurahmanli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.00-10.25 22.15-22.25		Mehdili village of the Jabrayil region, Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

[a] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

5 December	02.10-02.20	Four	Mehdili village of the Jabrayil region, Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	15.40-16.00		Horadiz village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.10-16.20 and 22.05-22.10		Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
6 December	15.40-16.00		Horadiz village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.10-16.20 22.05-22.10		Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.10-17.25		Kangarli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
7 December	04.20-04.30		Kangarli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	00.30-00.45		Chilaburt village of the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
8 December	09.50-10.05 10.10-10.20		Gorgan and Seyidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.50-15.05		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
9 December	03.00-03.20		Tagıbayli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	17.35-17.40 17.45-17.50		Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.40-10.55, 23.25-23.40 and 23.40-00.00		Ashagi Abdurahmanli, Ashagi Sayidahmadli and Garakhanbayli villages, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
10 December	00.40-00.55		Ashagi Abdurahmanli, Ashagi Sayidahmadli and Garakhanbayli villages, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.00-22.35		Yusifjanli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.10-22.30		Kuropatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

11 December	09.30-09.43 and 10.20-10.30		Kuropatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.20-20.45		Yusifjanli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.30-22.45		Gorgan and Ashagi Seyidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
13 December	16.55-17.00		Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	17.40-18.00		Sarijali and Javahirli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
14 December	00.15-00.20		Sarijali and Javahirli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
15 December	03.30-03.35		Kangarli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	03.30-03.35		Jojugmerjagli village of the Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	11.53-11.54 and 22.05-22.15		Qarakhanbeyli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
16 December	17.20-17.35		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.05-20.10, 21.10-21.20 and 23.30-23.40		Sarijali and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.30-21.00, 23.40-23.50		Garakhanbayli, Horadiz and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
17 December	00.30-00.50		Garakhanbayli, Horadiz and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	12.05-12.25		Chilaburt village of the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	13.00-13.25 22.10-22.40 23.05-23.20		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages and from the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.40-21.45		Sarijali and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

18 December	00.00-00.25		Sarijali and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	00.20-00.30		Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.10-14.20 14.20-14.30		Kangarli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.50-17.10		Gulustan village of the Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.50-22.05		Garakhanbayli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
20 December	15.30-15.40		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.30-21.05		Javahirli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.10-22.30 23.20-23.40 23.00-23.35		Garakhanbayli, Ashagi Abdurahmanli, Gorgan and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
21 December	00.05-00.15 00.20-00.30		Garakhanbayli, Ashagi Abdurahmanli, Gorgan and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.40-01.50		Javahirli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	17.30-18.00		Mosesgekh village of the Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
	18.00-18.48 19.30-19.40		Yusifjanli and Garagashli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	19.05-19.15		Goranboy region, Ashagi Abdurahmanli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

22 December	00.05-00.30		Goranboy region, Ashagi Abdurahmanli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	11.50-12.00		Yusifjanli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	12.15-12.30		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
23 December	02.10-02.15		Gizil Oba village of the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.25-16.35		Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
24 December	05.30-05.45		Garakhanbayli village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	18.55-19.10 17.10-17.30		Horadiz village of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan		
	15.15-15.40		Gulustan village of the Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
25 December	03.30-03.40		Gulustan village of the Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	11.50-11.55 12.30-12.33 12.40-12.50 21.15-21.20		Kangarli and Yusifjanli villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.20-22.49 22.30-23.00 23.00-23.20		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages and from areas in the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan		
26 December	01.20-01.45		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages and from areas in the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
27 December	10.05-10.25 18.00-18.25		Jojugmarjanli village of the Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	12.30-12.45 22.30-22.35		Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.30-22.40 23.15-23.30		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.00-20.15		Goyarkh village of the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

28 December	15.30-15.40		Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	18.00-18.10		Aygezor village of the Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	A 45-year-old resident (civilian) of the Tovuz region, Eldar Tagiyev, was wounded and is likely to be captured by Armenian Armed Forces (International Committee of the Red Cross investigates this issue)
	23.15-00.00		Jojugmarjanli village of the Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.45-22.50 23.30-00.15		Gorgan, Horadiz and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
29 December	03.55-04.05		Gorgan, Horadiz and Ashagi Abdurahmanli villages of the Fizuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	Ramin Niftaliyev, soldier of the Azerbaijani Army, was killed
	00.35-00.45		Chilaburt village of the Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.00-01.20 03.40-03.55		Sarijali and Shurabad villages of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.15-14.20 23.30-23.40		Kurapatkino village of the Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	15.35-15.58		Yusifjanli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
30 December	01.20-01.30		Yusifjanli village of the Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

United Nations A/64/622–S/2010/20

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 January 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 15, 16 and 70 (b)

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: assistance to the Palestinian people

Letter dated 7 January 2010 from Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the pleasure to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you from H.E. Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, appraising the developments surrounding the Lifeline 3 convoy carrying humanitarian assistance for the Palestinian people in Gaza, and its enclosures, including a list of medical and other humanitarian equipment and assistances Egypt has permitted lately to access Gaza (see annex).

I would kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 15, 16 and 70 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Soha **Gendi**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

10-20860 (E) 180110

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Annex to the letter dated 7 January 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to appraise you of developments surrounding the *Lifeline 3* convoy carrying humanitarian assistance for the Palestinian people in Gaza.

You may recall that the Government of Egypt had instituted, in July 2009, a *mechanism* for receiving humanitarian aid convoys bound for Gaza. Numerous humanitarian convoys have operated in accordance with this *mechanism* since its inception and Egyptian authorities have been fully mobilized to afford them every form of assistance.

It is within this context that Egyptian authorities directed the organizers of the *Lifeline 3* convoy to abide by the existing *mechanism* which was in place, and which designates *El Arish* port as the sole point of entry for humanitarian relief arriving in Egyptian territory.

Despite the persistent disregard by the convoy's organizers of Egyptian rules and regulations, Egyptian authorities worked tirelessly to accommodate the convoy within the established framework of the existing *mechanism* for the reception of humanitarian relief convoys, as the attached fact sheet details. And while certain elements participating in the convoy have, upon arrival in Egyptian territory, resorted to unlawful acts of violence in their attempts to impose their demands on the Egyptian Government, Egyptian authorities have for their part acted with the utmost self-restraint.

Despite these unfortunate incidents, Egyptian authorities received the full convoy on the 3rd and 4th of January, in accordance with the existing *mechanism*, and allowed it to enter Gaza, on the 6th, via the *Rafah* border crossing, with the exception of a number of remaining vehicles that failed to meet the full requirements for entry and that have been instructed to fulfil these requirements in preparation for their subsequent entry into Gaza.

While Israel, as the occupying Power, bears primary responsibility for the prevailing humanitarian situation in Gaza, the Egyptian Government has been, and remains, fully committed (as the enclosures hereto demonstrate) to easing the humanitarian suffering of the Palestinian people in Gaza, within the framework of the *mechanism* that it has instituted for this purpose.

(*Signed*) Ahmed **Aboul Gheit**
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Enclosure 1

FACTS
About the *Lifeline 3* Convoy

1. In July 2009, the relevant Egyptian authorities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of the Interior/General Intelligence Service) instituted an Egyptian *mechanism* for receiving humanitarian convoys bound for Gaza, and within the framework of this mechanism the port of *El Arish* was selected as the sole entry point for humanitarian relief. The mechanism was instituted after thousands of tons of assistance had previously arrived at different ports and caused severe administrative disruptions for different state authorities, especially when one considers the issue of customs clearances, and the fact that certain humanitarian deliveries had to be returned upon reception when found to be unfit for usage (due to expiration, previous usage ... etc.). *El Arish* is also the closest point to Gaza, in addition to its proximity to storage locations in *El Arish* city should the need to store certain supplies arise.

2. The relevant Egyptian authorities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of the Interior/General Intelligence Service) have been following reports of the preparations for the *Lifeline 3 Convoy* on the website of *Viva Palestina*, which is affiliated with British MP George Galloway. The Egyptian Embassy in London had, on 10 November 2009, conveyed a letter to Mr. Galloway informing him of the Egyptian *mechanism* for receiving humanitarian convoys to Gaza, which clearly mentioned the need for convoys to enter via *El Arish* port.

3. When the convoy departed London on 6 December 2009, neither the Egyptian Embassy in London nor the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs had received any information from the organizers of the convoy regarding their plans. Moreover, the Embassy never received any response from the organizers regarding its letter to Mr. Galloway dated 10 November 2009.

4. After the departure of the convoy, the Embassy sent another letter to Mr. Galloway confirming the *mechanism* specified by the Egyptian Government and underscoring the necessity of the entry of the humanitarian relief supplies through *El Arish* port. Once again, the Embassy did not receive any response to its letter.

5. As a result of Mr. Galloway's disregard of its two letters, the Embassy in London took the initiative and contacted Mr. Galloway's office, for the third time, on 17 December, to reaffirm that the convoy should meticulously abide by the above-mentioned *mechanism* to receive humanitarian convoys. The Embassy requested from Mr. Galloway's office a list of names of participants in the convoy as well as a list of the relief supplies and assistance in the convoy. Until that date (11 days following the departure of the convoy), Mr. Galloway's office never provided this information. The Embassy received the required information on that day, and three days later received amendments to the list.

6. Upon instructions from Cairo, the Egyptian Embassy in London reaffirmed to Mr. Galloway, for the fourth time, that Egyptian authorities had agreed to grant the convoy access to Gaza, on the proposed date (27 December), on condition that the rules and regulations governing the entry of humanitarian convoys be strictly adhered to.

7. In spite of Egypt's repeated stipulations, Mr. Galloway persisted in disregarding the relevant regulations, directing the convoy through Jordan, which then proceeded south to the port of *Aqaba*, so as to enter Egypt through the port of *Nuweiba*, in contravention of the aforementioned Egyptian *mechanism*.

8. Consequently, and due to the organizer's insistence on imposing the *status quo*, Egypt declared that it would refuse entry of the convoy except from *El Arish*, which was subsequently conveyed to Mr. Galloway through the Egyptian Consulate in *Aqaba*.

9. Having discovered that Mr. Galloway had deliberately concealed the existence of such an Egyptian *mechanism*, the Turkish authorities intervened on behalf of the Turkish participants in the convoy, whose share constituted the majority of the humanitarian aid, to seek with Egyptian authorities the most suitable means of accomplishing the convoy's mission. Egypt reiterated the importance of adhering to the aforementioned *mechanism*, particularly since it was made known to the organizers a month prior to launching the convoy. As such, the Turkish coordinator took the decision to return to the Syrian port of *Lattakia* so that the convoy could then proceed to *El Arish*.

10. As soon as the convoy announced it would head to *El Arish*, Egypt granted it exceptional facilities. The Egyptian authorities also granted permission for all the humanitarian aid to enter the Gaza Strip.

11. However, as soon as the convoy arrived to *El Arish* on 3 and 4 January, the Egyptian authorities were surprised to find that the convoy included 59 cars (saloon) of no humanitarian use, and carrying no humanitarian supplies. The Egyptian authorities had not been notified that the convoy would include such cars. Moreover, they had informed the participants that all vehicles carrying humanitarian supplies would have priority of entry. The Egyptian authorities therefore had no choice, with respect to the aforementioned 59 cars, but to apply the laws and regulations governing the entry of non-humanitarian goods to the Gaza Strip.

12. Some of the convoy's spokespersons claimed that there was a written agreement between the Egyptian Consul in *Aqaba* and the convoy's organizers, by virtue of which the whole convoy, including all vehicles, had been granted permission to enter through the Rafah crossing. However, such claims are categorically untrue.

13. In the meantime, Mr. Galloway had provoked a number of the convoy's participants, who publicly declared that his intention had been to trigger this crisis in retaliation for the Egyptian authorities' refusal to grant the convoy access from Nuweiba (bearing in mind that the organizers had been informed months earlier that the designated point of entry was the port of *El Arish*). Mr. Galloway and a number of participants also threatened to set fire to the 59 cars.

14. On the evening of 5 January, a number of participants started attacking members of the Egyptian security forces with stones, as well as vandalizing part of the port's infrastructure, forcing the security forces to intervene. The clashes resulted in a number of casualties on both sides.

15. As soon as order was restored, the convoy was allowed to enter the Gaza Strip on 6 January, with the exception of the 59 cars which had to undergo the standard procedures for non-humanitarian goods.

16. It is important to note that Egypt cooperated with Mr. Galloway on two previous humanitarian aid convoys to Gaza, namely the first *Lifeline for Gaza* convoy in March 2009, and the second in mid-July 2009.

Enclosure 2

The sum of medical and other humanitarian equipment that Egypt allowed access to Gaza from 29 December 2008 until 28 December 2009

The aid that entered the Gaza Strip through Rafah crossing:

- 7,911.628 tons of medicine
- 15,679 blood packs
- 224 ambulances
- 4 refrigerators for preserving blood packs
- 194 vehicles to be used as mobile clinics
- 7 electricity generators
- Hundreds of tons of medical and humanitarian equipment

- Aid convoys: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Turkey, Algeria, Sudan, Tunisia, Russia, Qatar, Kuwait, Jordan, Sultanate of Oman, Yemen, Indonesia, South Africa, Morocco, Malaysia, Venezuela, Ireland, Bahrain, France, United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Canada, Islamic Organization of Europe, the Arab Parliament
- Lifeline convoys 1 and 2
- Convoy of Hope
- Miles of Smiles Convoy

The aid that entered the Gaza Strip through other crossings (Karam Abou Salem and Awaga):

- 6,280 tons of food
- One million mineral water bottles
- A well-provisioned school comprised of 11 classrooms, 2 bathrooms and 55,000 school bags
- Hundreds of tons of humanitarian equipment
- Aid convoys: Egyptian National Party and the Egyptian Red Crescent, Libya, Turkey, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Jordan, Kuwait, Switzerland, Japan and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Note: Egypt has dedicated the Arish maritime port and seaport for the receiving of humanitarian and medical aid equipment and materials from around the world.

United Nations S/2010/21

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 January 2010

Original: English

Identical letters dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write this letter of complaint following a recent increase in attacks emanating from the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip.

In the past week, most notably on 7 January 2010, terrorists fired 20 mortars and rockets from the Gaza Strip towards Israel, including a Katyusha rocket that landed south of Ashkelon, a city with a population of over 100,000 individuals. In addition, on 10 January 2010, an explosive device planted by terrorists along the Israel-Gaza border was detonated while the Israeli army conducted a routine patrol on the Israeli side of the border.

Following this escalation in attacks, Israel responded militarily in exercise of its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Israeli response included the precision targeting of a group of terrorists who were preparing to launch additional rockets into Israel, the targeting of a weapons production facility in Tel Hawa, in the Gaza Strip, as well as the destruction of tunnels used to smuggle illegal arms into Gaza.

Israel will continue to take the necessary and appropriate measures in self-defence to confront any such terrorist attacks and activities. The Government of Israel is determined to ensure that the situation in southern Israel does not return to the status quo ante of December 2008. As Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu stated unequivocally on 10 January 2010: "Any firing at our territory will be responded to strongly and immediately."

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gabriela **Shalev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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United Nations A/ES-10/475–S/2010/22

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 January 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am compelled to once again draw your attention to the critical situation in Occupied East Jerusalem as a result of the continuing illegal measures being carried out by Israel, the occupying Power. The Holy City remains the target of a deliberate, aggressive and illegal policy by the occupying Power to alter its demographic composition and its distinctly Palestinian Arab character and nature and to sever the city from the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

In grave breach of international law and in absolute disrespect for the calls of the international community, Israel continues and is intensifying its illegal attempts to consolidate its control over Occupied East Jerusalem and to artificially create an overwhelming Jewish majority in the city via the expulsion or forced displacement of the indigenous Palestinian population and the transfer of more Israeli settlers. The construction of settlements, the construction of the Wall, the eviction of Palestinian families, the demolition of Palestinian homes, the closure of Palestinian institutions and provocative actions in and near holy sites in Occupied East Jerusalem by the occupying Power continue unabated. All such actions are not only unlawful, but are highly inflammatory, threatening to further fuel existing sensitivities and to further destabilize the tense and fragile situation on the ground.

In this regard, I must refer to the ongoing Israeli practice of revoking the residency rights of Palestinian inhabitants of East Jerusalem. For decades now, the occupying Power has been stripping Palestinian Jerusalemites of their identity cards, which ensure their residency in East Jerusalem, as part of a larger policy aimed at forcing out as many Palestinians as possible from the city and advancing its Judaization.

Reports have revealed that in the year 2008, Israel revoked the Jerusalem residency rights of nearly 5,000 Palestinians, forbidding them from living in the city that for thousands of them is the place of their birth. This figure represents the highest number of residency revocations in a one-year period since the occupation began in 1967. In this regard, records indicate that from the start of the occupation

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in 1967 until 2007, Israel revoked the residency rights of nearly 9,000 Palestinians, using a range of arbitrary pretexts and measures. The 2008 figure thus starkly illustrates and confirms the intensification and extent of Israel's colonization and de-population measures in East Jerusalem in recent years. Indeed, recent reports indicate that tens of thousands more Palestinian Jerusalemites are under threat of being stripped of their residency rights as Israel continues to pursue this illegal, reckless and dangerous policy to ethnically cleanse Occupied East Jerusalem of its indigenous population and to further entrench its illegal, de facto annexation of the city.

We have sent numerous letters alerting you to the critical situation in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory as a result of Israel's illegal colonization policies. We have repeatedly appealed to the international community to act to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The Council has repeatedly demanded the cessation of settlement activities and, in many resolutions, has specifically addressed Israel's colonization measures in Occupied East Jerusalem, calling for the immediate halt of all such measures and deeming the changes caused by these Israeli actions to be illegitimate, null and void. However, in spite of these resolutions and despite the firm call's, particularly in the recent period, by the international community for cessation of Israeli settlement activities, Israel continues to breach the law with impunity and has in fact intensified its colonization campaign. This is not only undermining the attempts to resume the peace process, but is directly endangering the prospects for and the physical viability of the two-State solution for peace on the basis of the pre-1967 borders.

Amidst grave concerns in this regard, the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization has once again raised this issue to the highest level. The Palestinian leadership thus continues to consult all concerned parties with a view to drawing attention to and mobilizing action to urgently and collectively address this extremely serious matter. This is absolutely imperative for salvaging the prospects for a peaceful settlement. We thus reiterate our call upon the international community, including the Security Council, to take action, including via practical measures, to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to finally bring an end to its illegal colonization of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to respect the rule of law and comply with its legal obligations, including the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and relevant United Nations resolutions.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 354 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 6 January 2010 (A/ES-10/474-S/2010/13), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations S/2010/23

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 January 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 13 January 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) established by the Security Council in its resolution 1542 (2004).

In the light of the major earthquake and the tragic developments unfolding in Haiti, I inform you of my intention to immediately deploy Edmond Mulet, Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Operations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, to serve as my Acting Special Representative and Head of MINUSTAH.

I would be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) **BAN** Ki-moon

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United Nations S/2010/24

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 January 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 13 January 2010 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 January 2010 (S/2010/23) concerning your intention to immediately deploy Edmond Mulet, Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Operations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, as your Acting Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) **Zhang** Yesui
President of the Security Council

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United Nations S/2010/29

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 January 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 14 January 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the attached letter of 9 January 2010 addressed to me by the Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations, Gyan Chandra Acharya, in which he requested, on behalf of his Government, the extension of the current mandate of the United Nations Mission in Nepal from 23 January until 15 May 2010.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) BAN Ki-moon

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Annex

Letter dated 9 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to request an extension of the duration of the current mandate and the continuation of the related work of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) until 15 May 2010. The Government of Nepal has decided to seek the renewal of the mandate in view of the current transitional situation of the country and in recognition of an important role played by UNMIN in providing support and facilitation within its mandate to Nepal's nationally driven peace process since its establishment under Security Council resolution 1740 (2007) and subsequent renewals.

Looking at the successive developments in the country since November 2006, we have reason to be optimistic about the overall direction of the peace process in Nepal. Despite best efforts, occasional delays and roadblocks are inevitable in the transitional process from conflict to a post-conflict situation. However, the Government and the major political parties of Nepal remain fully committed to taking the peace process to a positive and speedy conclusion.

The committees of the Constituent Assembly have made substantive deliberations on various complex but important issues and many of them have submitted their inputs to the relevant bodies of the Constituent Assembly. The Government and major political parties are committed to completing the drafting of the new Constitution and its promulgation by May 2010.

In the meantime, the release of the disqualified children in the cantonments has already begun and we expect to complete the process by next month. Similarly, the Special Committee and the Technical Committee are intensifying their works related to the integration and rehabilitation of combatants of the Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) currently living in the cantonments. We expect the work of the Special Committee to be completed before the promulgation of the new Constitution.

In view of the developments outlined above, the Government of Nepal requests a shorter time frame of extension of UNMIN, until 15 May 2010.

(Signed) Gyan Chandra **Acharya**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/64/628–S/2010/26

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 January 2010
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 23 to 31 December 2009 and a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel by air, land and sea during the month of December 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 12 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 23 to 31 December 2009

Air violations

On 23 December 2009, at 1925 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over 'Alma al-Sha'b at 0200 hours on 24 December 2009.

On 25 December 2009, two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South. The first entered at 1206 hours over Naqurah and left at 1905 hours over the same location. The second entered at 1220 hours over 'Alma al-Sha'b and left at 1905 hours over the same town.

On 27 December 2009:

- Between 0835 hours and 0950 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the southern regions and the Western Bekaa before leaving over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

- Between 0705 hours and 1405 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving over Kafr Shuba.

- Between 1130 hours and 1300 hours, two Israeli enemy military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over 'Aytarun. They circled over Shikka, Beirut and the South before leaving over Kafr Kila.

On 28 December 2009, between 0715 hours and 1600 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 29 December 2009:

- Between 0605 hours and 0800 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh.

- Between 0655 hours and 1230 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over 'Alma al-Sha'b and flying north as far as Nabatiyah. It circled over the South before leaving over Naqurah.

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during December 2009

Air violations				Sea violations	Land violations				Overall total	Previous month's violations
					Military acts of aggression	Field violations	Breaches	Total		
Military jet	Reconnaissance	Helicopter	Total	Violation of territorial waters and firing of automatic weapons rounds flares and flare shells over territorial waters	Artillery shelling detonation of explosives listening devices	Shining of searchlights inappropriate gestures interference in telephone network	Setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory			
8	12	—	20	4	—	8	—	8	32	62

United Nations S/2010/27

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 January 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 18 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Following instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a working document prepared by Mexico regarding the situation in Haiti, with the kind request to circulate it as a document of the Security Council during the session concerning Haiti scheduled for Monday, 18 January 2010.

(*Signed*) Claude **Heller**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 18 January 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]

Five days after the earthquake in Haiti, the state of the country's infrastructure has resulted in more than 100,000 deaths, while many more people have been injured or otherwise affected.

Mexico notes with concern the total extent of the devastation, with hospitals, schools, churches and government buildings in ruins and tens of thousands of people on the streets without shelter.

In Port-au-Prince, the provision of basic services such as water and electricity has almost completely broken down. The medical facilities are overwhelmed and, in many cases, no longer functioning.

In response to this situation, the international community has mobilized to provide financial and in-kind resources for emergency humanitarian assistance, in an expression of solidarity and cooperation unparalleled in other recent natural disasters.

The Security Council must now ensure that this mobilization continues for as long as is necessary and, once the emergency phase is over, focus efforts on the reconstruction and sustainable development of Haiti.

1. The situation on the ground, however, is not under control, despite the efforts of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the troop assistance provided to the Haitian Government by the United States of America. This conclusion is based on the following main observations:

(a) In the absence of a central authority to coordinate the provision of assistance to the civilian population, looting has already begun and can only lead to worse outbreaks of violence;

(b) As bodies are still lying unburied in the streets, an uncontrollable health emergency will occur within hours;

(c) As the hours pass, it is becoming less likely that those victims still trapped under the rubble of collapsed buildings will be brought out alive. The death toll and the risks to public health will therefore continue to rise;

(d) The Haitian Government and all State institutions lack the basic infrastructure to ensure the country's governability and it is not feasible to expect that they will regain control in the near term;

(e) The risk of violence, together with the displacement of the population, will inevitably drive people to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, giving rise to a situation that could jeopardize regional peace and stability;

(f) Given the scale of the damage, it will be impossible to normalize the humanitarian situation if the response to this emergency is based on methods that have been inadequate even in less serious situations.

2. We, the Member States, must ensure that the United Nations has the means to discharge its responsibility. While Mexico commends the efforts made and the steps taken to date, much more is required in order to deal with this disaster.

3. The Security Council, as the body with primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, must play its proper role. In this context, the Security Council might consider adopting the following measures:

(a) Examine the mandate of MINUSTAH in order to align it with current needs, based on the evaluation contained in the Secretary-General's report:

(i) MINUSTAH has three pillars: helping ensure a secure and stable environment; supporting the political process; and promoting and safeguarding human rights. Today we must focus on the first pillar;

(ii) During this initial phase, the task of the United Nations and MINUSTAH will be to save as many lives as possible. In addition, the three million people who have been affected will require a coordinated response plan for assistance to meet their basic needs: food, health, protection, education and housing. Achieving these objectives will depend on our ability to restore State authority;

(iii) To do that, the Security Council must, in the short term, adjust the work done by MINUSTAH in the areas of reconstruction, humanitarian assistance and maintaining stability and security in Haiti;

(iv) In particular, it will be important to strengthen the Mission's activities in the following areas: assist in re-establishing and maintaining public safety and public order; and focus its efforts on reducing community violence;

(v) At present, the work of MINUSTAH should be divided into two separate phases: emergency response and reconstruction. The Group of Friends of Haiti, or a smaller group, should monitor the implementation of the MINUSTAH mandate;

(b) The presence of United Nations system entities in Haiti should be restructured and strengthened in close coordination with donor and troop-contributing countries.

United Nations S/2010/28

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 January 2010

Original: English

Letter dated 14 January 2010 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) (see annex), which covers the Committee's activities during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009. The report is submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(*Signed*) Ertuğrul **Apakan**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

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Annex

Annual report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009.

2. During the reporting period, the Bureau consisted of Baki İlkin (Turkey), as Chairman, and, subsequently, Fazıl Çorman (Turkey), as Acting Chairman, until 4 September 2009, when Ertuğrul Apakan (Turkey) assumed his duties as the new Chairman, with the delegations of Costa Rica and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya providing the Vice-Chairmen during the reporting period. In 2009, the Committee held three formal meetings and 21 sessions of informal consultations. The web page of the Committee is available at http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1718.

II. Background and activities of the Committee

A. Background

3. The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) was mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by that resolution with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

4. During the period under review, on 13 April 2009, the President of the Security Council read out a statement (S/PRST/2009/7) indicating that the Council agreed to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) through the designation of entities and goods, and directed the Committee to undertake its tasks to this effect and to report to the Council by 24 April 2009.

5. On 12 June 2009, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1874 (2009), which condemned in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 25 May 2009 and demanded that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not conduct any further nuclear test or any launch using ballistic missile technology. The resolution imposed additional measures, including an expansion of the embargo on arms and related materiel and technology, as well as financial measures to include a ban on financial transactions, technical training, advice, services or assistance related to such arms and materiel. Furthermore, resolution 1874 (2009) called for the inspection of cargo to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the conditions and circumstances specified in the resolution. It also included a provision authorizing, under the conditions and circumstances specified in the resolution, the seizure and disposal of items identified during inspection, the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by relevant resolutions, as well as a ban on the provision of bunkering services and other servicing to Democratic People's Republic of Korea vessels. Resolution 1874 (2009) directed the Committee to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) and by resolution 1874 (2009), including through the designation of entities, goods and individuals, and to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation of these resolutions, as well as the statement of the Security Council President of 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7), through a work

programme covering compliance, investigations, outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation, to be submitted to the Council by 15 July 2009. Finally, resolution 1874 (2009) requested the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of one year a group of up to seven experts ("Panel of Experts") to assist the Committee in carrying out its tasks. The Panel of Experts was to provide an interim report on its work no later than 10 September 2009, and a final report no later than 30 days prior to the termination of its mandate with its findings and recommendations.

B. Identification of items and designation of entities subject to measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009)

6. Pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006) and the statement of the President of the Security Council of 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7), the Committee identified at a meeting held on 24 April 2009 additional items (as listed in document S/2009/205) as subject to the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (a), (b) and (c) of resolution 1718 (2006), and designated three entities as subject to the provisions of and the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (d) of the same resolution. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the report on its decision, which was issued as a document of the Security Council (S/2009/222). On 12 May 2009, the Committee approved a note verbale to the Member States informing them of its decision.

7. After the adoption of resolution 1874 (2009), on 16 July 2009 the Committee adopted a decision in accordance with paragraph 24 of that resolution, by which it determined two additional items subject to the provisions set out in paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of resolution 1718 (2006); it also designated five additional entities subject to the measures of paragraph 8 (d) and five individuals subject to the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006). The Committee's decision was conveyed to the President of the Security Council on the same date and was issued as a document of the Council (S/2009/364). Also on the same date, the Committee approved a note verbale to the Member States informing them of that decision.

C. Programme of work

8. In accordance with paragraph 25 of resolution 1874 (2009), on 15 July 2009 the Committee adopted a programme of work for the period 15 July 2009 through 30 July 2010. The programme of work covers topics such as compliance, investigations, outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation.

D. Reports from Member States on the implementation of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009)

9. During the reporting period, 47 Member States reported to the Committee, pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution 1874 (2009), on the steps they had taken to implement effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006), as well as paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1874 (2009), and on the financial measures set out in paragraphs 18, 19 and 20 of resolution 1874 (2009) (see enclosure). Three Member States addressed to the Committee communications related to the Committee's note verbale dated 12 May 2009 (see para. 6 above).

10. In accordance with paragraph 27 of resolution 1874 (2009) and paragraph 1 (a) of the Committee's programme of work, the Committee undertook to conduct and complete, no later than 1 October (and quarterly thereafter), with the assistance of the Panel of Experts, as appropriate, a comprehensive review of the reports received

from Member States pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1718 (2006) and paragraph 22 of resolution 1874 (2009). In the light of the delay in the establishment of the Panel of Experts, the Committee decided, on 10 November 2009, through a silence procedure, to defer the deadline for the quarterly review of Member States' reports until 30 November 2009. After receiving, on 30 November 2009, a report of the Panel of Experts on this matter (see para. 14 below), the Committee took up the issue in informal consultations held on 9 December 2009, and agreed to continue to work on the comprehensive review on the basis of the Panel's report.

E. Panel of Experts

11. In accordance with paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to appoint a Panel of up to seven experts for an initial period of one year. Consequently, in a letter dated 12 August 2009, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the appointment of seven experts (S/2009/416). After one of the experts appointed by the Secretary-General informed the Secretariat that she could not assume her functions owing to personal reasons, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, appointed another expert in her stead and informed the Council accordingly in a letter dated 27 October 2009 (S/2009/555).

12. According to article 26 (d) of resolution 1874 (2009), the Panel of Experts was requested to "provide an interim report on its work to the Council no later than 90 days after adoption of this resolution". However, owing to delays in the arrival of the experts and the assumption of their duties, members of the Security Council agreed, in informal consultations held on 14 September 2009, to postpone the deadline for the submission of the interim report by 60 days.

13. The Panel of Experts submitted the interim report to the Security Council on 11 November 2009. The interim report provided information on the work of the Panel in assisting the Committee in the implementation of its mandate during the reporting period. It reviewed measures implemented by Member States to prevent, inhibit and deter the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from acquiring and further developing nuclear weapons, all other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. It recommended a number of actions to be taken by the Panel to strengthen further implementation of the resolution. Before the submission of the interim report to the Council, the Committee had the opportunity to discuss it during informal consultations held on 11 November 2009.

14. As indicated in paragraph 10 above, the Panel of Experts, on 30 November 2009, submitted a report to assist the Committee in conducting a comprehensive review of the reports received from the Member States on concrete measures they had taken to implement effectively the relevant provisions of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). The Committee took up the report during its informal consultation held on 9 December 2009 and is currently working, on that basis, on preparing the comprehensive review.

15. During the reporting period, the Panel of Experts conducted visits to Washington, D.C., United States of America (19 and 20 November 2009), Seoul, Republic of Korea (9 and 10 December 2009), and Tokyo, Japan (14 and 15 December 2009), at the invitation of the countries concerned, to discuss the measures taken by these countries to implement resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).

F. Communications from and to Member States related to alleged violations of the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009)

16. During the reporting period, the Committee received four separate reports of alleged violations of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). All four reports included a request from the respective reporting States to treat the relevant information included therein as confidential. All four reported cases are currently being examined by the Committee and will continue to be investigated, as appropriate, with the support and technical expertise of the Panel of Experts.

17. The first case was reported to the Committee by a Member State in a letter dated 14 August 2009. Following consultations among the Committee members, letters were sent to eight States concerned, including the reporting State, requesting additional information. In reply to these communications, the Committee received a letter dated 6 October 2009 from the reporting State, two letters from another State concerned dated 17 September 2009 and 9 October 2009, respectively, one letter each from three other States concerned dated 30 October 2009, 2 November 2009 and 13 November 2009, respectively, as well as a note verbale from a sixth State concerned dated 10 November 2009. On 5 November 2009, the Committee addressed a further letter to the reporting State in response to its letter of 6 October 2009. Furthermore, on 3 September 2009, the Permanent Representative to the United Nations of another State concerned sent a letter to the President of the Security Council in reaction to the relevant letter sent by the Committee to that State. This communication was referred by the President of the Security Council for the month of September to the Committee for its review and appropriate action.

18. The second case was reported to the Committee by a Member State in a letter dated 12 October 2009. After the report was circulated to the Committee members, comments were received from one Committee member in a letter dated 16 October 2009. Subsequently, additional information was received from the reporting State in a letter dated 29 October 2009.

19. The third case was reported to the Committee by a Member State in a letter dated 23 December 2009, while the fourth case was reported to the Committee by a Member State in a letter dated 28 December 2009.

G. Other communications from and to Member States

20. During the reporting period, the Committee received two communications from two Member States, dated 9 September 2009 and 9 October 2009, respectively, requesting additional information, such as personal identifiers, in reference to individuals designated by the Committee as subject to the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006). The Committee also received a letter dated 9 December 2009 in which a Member State submitted information related to an individual designated as subject to the measures imposed in paragraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006).

21. On a separate issue, the Committee received from a Member State a note verbale dated 4 December 2009 requesting an exemption from the measures imposed in paragraph 8 (a) (iii) of resolution 1718 (2006).

Enclosure

Reports received pursuant to paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 1718 (2006)

Member State or organization	*Document symbol*	*Date of communication*
Australia	S/AC.49/2006/1	10 November 2006
Canada	S/AC.49/2006/2	13 November 2006
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S/AC.49/2006/3	13 November 2006
Denmark	S/AC.49/2006/4	30 November 2006
Liechtenstein	S/AC.49/2006/5	13 November 2006
Czech Republic	S/AC.49/2006/6	13 November 2006
Finland (on behalf of the European Union)	S/AC.49/2006/7	13 November 2006
Republic of Korea	S/AC.49/2006/8 S/AC.49/2006/8/Add.1	13 November 2006 15 January 2007
Singapore	S/AC.49/2006/9	13 November 2006
Japan	S/AC.49/2006/10	13 November 2006
United States of America	S/AC.49/2006/11	13 November 2006
France	S/AC.49/2006/12	13 November 2006
Russian Federation	S/AC.49/2006/13 S/AC.49/2006/13/Add.1	13 November 2006 1 June 2007
Slovakia	S/AC.49/2006/14	14 November 2006
Hungary	S/AC.49/2006/15	14 November 2006
New Zealand	S/AC.49/2006/16	15 November 2006
Finland	S/AC.49/2006/17	13 November 2006
Slovenia	S/AC.49/2006/18	14 November 2006
Marshall Islands	S/AC.49/2006/19	16 November 2006
Belarus	S/AC.49/2006/20	16 November 2006
China	S/AC.49/2006/21	15 November 2006
Sweden	S/AC.49/2006/22	16 November 2006
Cuba	S/AC.49/2006/23	13 November 2006
Romania	S/AC.49/2006/24	14 November 2006

Member State or organization	*Document symbol*	*Date of communication*
Cyprus	S/AC.49/2006/25	16 November 2006
Poland	S/AC.49/2006/26	16 November 2006
Belgium	S/AC.49/2006/27	17 November 2006
Sri Lanka	S/AC.49/2006/28	20 November 2006
Thailand	S/AC.49/2006/29	20 November 2006
Argentina	S/AC.49/2006/30 S/AC.49/2006/30/Add.1	22 November 2006 5 February 2007
Bulgaria	S/AC.49/2006/31 S/AC.49/2006/31/Add.1	28 November 2006 7 February 2007
Italy	S/AC.49/2006/32	28 November 2006
Germany	S/AC.49/2006/33	30 November 2006
Switzerland	S/AC.49/2006/34	30 November 2006
Brazil	S/AC.49/2006/35	10 November 2006
Spain	S/AC.49/2006/36	29 November 2006
Portugal	S/AC.49/2006/37	30 November 2006
Albania	S/AC.49/2006/38	1 December 2006
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	S/AC.49/2006/39	6 December 2006
South Africa	S/AC.49/2006/40	7 December 2006
Panama	S/AC.49/2006/41	14 December 2006
Malta	S/AC.49/2006/42	12 December 2006
Latvia	S/AC.49/2006/43	19 December 2006
Peru	S/AC.49/2006/44	21 December 2006
Mexico	S/AC.49/2006/45	22 December 2006
Estonia	S/AC.49/2006/46	22 December 2006
Austria	S/AC.49/2007/1	28 December 2006
Serbia	S/AC.49/2007/2	9 January 2007
Indonesia	S/AC.49/2007/3	10 January 2007
Qatar	S/AC.49/2007/4 S/AC.49/2007/4/Add.1	10 January 2007 14 May 2007

Member State or organization	*Document symbol*	*Date of communication*
Lithuania	S/AC.49/2007/5	15 January 2007
Greece	S/AC.49/2007/6	11 December 2006
Netherlands	S/AC.49/2007/7	14 December 2006
Philippines	S/AC.49/2007/8 S/AC.49/2007/8/Add.1	22 January 2007 14 February 2007
Viet Nam	S/AC.49/2007/9	19 January 2007
Kyrgyzstan	S/AC.49/2007/10	19 January 2007
United Arab Emirates	S/AC.49/2007/11	23 January 2007
Ukraine	S/AC.49/2007/12 S/AC.49/2007/12/Add.1	19 January 2007 23 May 2007
Guatemala	S/AC.49/2007/13	6 February 2007
Turkey	S/AC.49/2007/14	9 February 2007
Pakistan	S/AC.49/2007/15	11 January 2007
Kuwait	S/AC.49/2007/16	17 January 2007
Croatia	S/AC.49/2007/17	20 February 2007
Jordan	S/AC.49/2007/18	20 February 2007
Bahrain	S/AC.49/2007/19	28 February 2007
Kazakhstan	S/AC.49/2007/20	26 February 2007
Mongolia	S/AC.49/2007/21	5 March 2007
Maldives	S/AC.49/2007/22	8 March 2007
India	S/AC.49/2007/23	20 February 2007
Israel	S/AC.49/2007/24	19 April 2007
Algeria	S/AC.49/2007/25	15 May 2007
Saudi Arabia	S/AC.49/2007/26	26 June 2007
Luxembourg	S/AC.49/2008/1	11 February 2008
Brunei Darussalam	S/AC.49/2008/2	26 March 2008
Germany	S/AC.49/2009/1	29 May 2009
Republic of Korea	S/AC.49/2009/2	9 June 2009
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S/AC.49/2009/3	17 June 2009

Reports received pursuant to paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 1874 (2009)

Member State or organization	*Document symbol*	*Date of communication*
Switzerland	S/AC.49/2009/4	14 July 2009
Liechtenstein	S/AC.49/2009/5	24 July 2009
Russian Federation	S/AC.49/2009/6	24 July 2009
Japan	S/AC.49/2009/7	27 July 2009
Pakistan	S/AC.49/2009/8 S/AC.49/2009/8/Add.1 S/AC.49/2009/8/Add.2	27 July 2009 31 July 2009 5 August 2009
Estonia	S/AC.49/2009/9	27 July 2009
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S/AC.49/2009/10	27 July 2009
Italy	S/AC.49/2009/11	27 July 2009
New Zealand	S/AC.49/2009/12	24 July 2009
Republic of Korea	S/AC.49/2009/13 S/AC.49/2009/13/Add.1	27 July 2009 2 September 2009
Belgium	S/AC.49/2009/14	27 July 2009
France	S/AC.49/2009/15	27 July 2009
Austria	S/AC.49/2009/16	27 July 2009
Australia	S/AC.49/2009/17	28 July 2009
Lithuania	S/AC.49/2009/18	27 July 2009
Slovakia	S/AC.49/2009/19	27 July 2009
Finland	S/AC.49/2009/20	30 July 2009
United States of America	S/AC.49/2009/21	30 July 2009
Netherlands	S/AC.49/2009/22	29 July 2009
China	S/AC.49/2009/23	3 August 2009
Singapore	S/AC.49/2009/24	3 August 2009
Canada	S/AC.49/2009/25	31 July 2009
Andorra	S/AC.49/2009/26	6 August 2009
Turkey	S/AC.49/2009/27	7 August 2009
Poland	S/AC.49/2009/28	11 August 2009

Member State or organization	*Document symbol*	*Date of communication*
Mexico	S/AC.49/2009/29	11 August 2009
Sweden	S/AC.49/2009/30	12 August 2009
Viet Nam	S/AC.49/2009/31	9 August 2009
Monaco	S/AC.49/2009/32	17 August 2009
Cuba	S/AC.49/2009/33	10 August 2009
Hungary	S/AC.49/2009/34	19 August 2009
Romania	S/AC.49/2009/35	24 August 2009
Denmark	S/AC.49/2009/36	26 August 2009
Germany	S/AC.49/2009/37	31 July 2009
Philippines	S/AC.49/2009/38 S/AC.49/2009/38/Add.1	25 August 2009 28 August 2009
Thailand	S/AC.49/2009/39	27 August 2009
Brazil	S/AC.49/2009/40	29 August 2009
Dominican Republic	S/AC.49/2009/41	11 August 2009
Peru	S/AC.49/2009/42 S/AC.49/2009/42/Add.1	22 September 2009 10 November 2009
Portugal	S/AC.49/2009/43	5 October 2009
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	S/AC.49/2009/44	22 October 2009
Cyprus	S/AC.49/2009/45	22 October 2009
Ireland	S/AC.49/2009/46	13 November 2009
Serbia	S/AC.49/2009/47	16 November 2009
Lebanon	S/AC.49/2009/48	30 November 2009
Spain	S/AC.49/2009/49	3 December 2009
Lao People's Democratic Republic	S/AC.49/2009/50	25 November 2009

United Nations S/2010/29

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 January 2010

Original: English

Argentina, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Russian Federation, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Haiti, in particular its resolutions 1892 (2009), 1840 (2008), 1780 (2007), 1743 (2007), 1702 (2006), 1658 (2006), 1608 (2005), 1576 (2004) and 1542 (2004),

Expressing its deepest sympathy and solidarity to all those affected by the devastating earthquake of 12 January in Haiti and to their families,

Further expressing its deepest gratitude for the work of United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) staff and troops, as well as for the work of the staffs of other United Nations and international organizations in Haiti,

Recognizing the dire circumstances and urgent need for a response,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States to support the Government and people of Haiti and MINUSTAH,

1. *Endorses* the recommendation made by the Secretary-General to increase the overall force levels of MINUSTAH to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts;

2. *Decides*, therefore, that MINUSTAH will consist of a military component of up to 8,940 troops of all ranks and of a police component of up to 3,711 police and that it will keep the new levels of troops and police in MINUSTAH under review as necessary;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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